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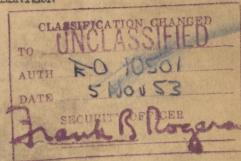
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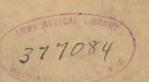
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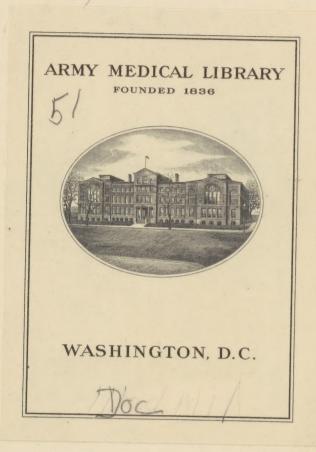


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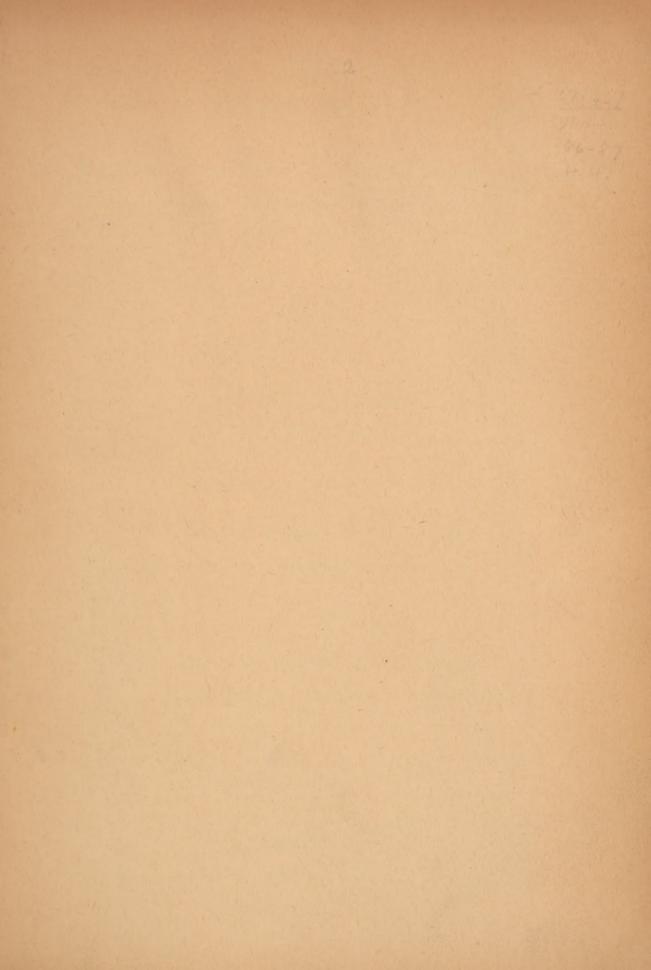
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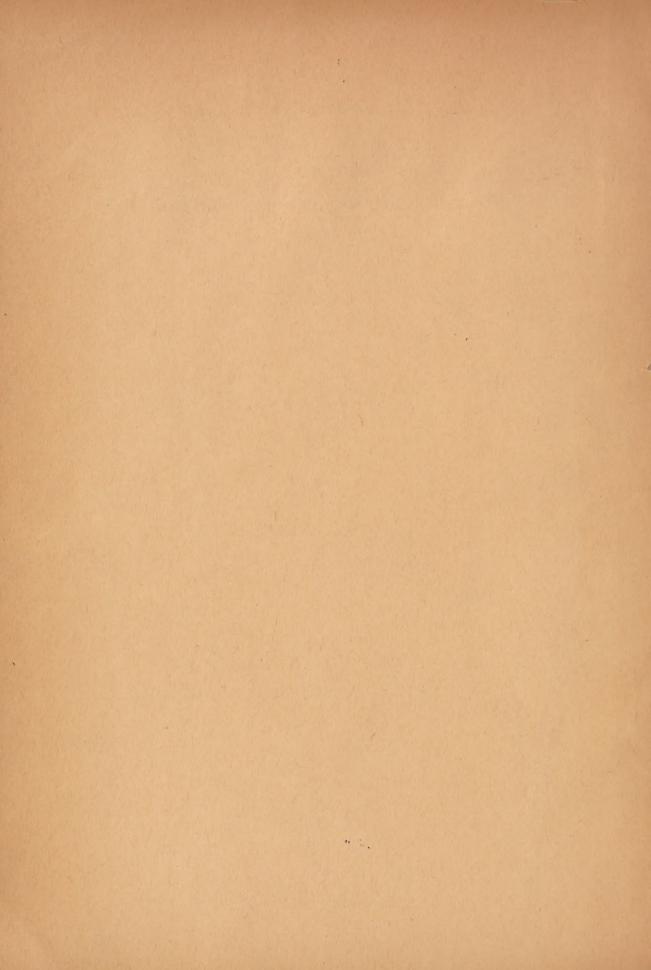
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STUDY OF FIFTH ARMY HOSPITAL BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

An Analysis of Case Reports from Field and Evacuation Hospitals
on 1450 Fatally Wounded American Soldiers

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A PRELIMINARY REPORT
IN THREE VOLUMES

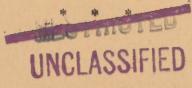
by

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and

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MG-92459 20040624



Gardone Riviera, Italy September 1945



Snyder Study of

This report is submitted as a comprehensive survey and partial analysis of available information on battle casualty deaths reported by Fifth Army hospitals. Time has not permitted further consolidation and interpretation of the findings, or exposition on the lessons which may be drawn from this study.

A tremendous amount of work has been involved in the preparation of this material. Captain James W. Culbertson must be credited with the major share. His patient, exacting, critical examination of the records and careful appraisal of the accumulating statistical information have done much to insure the accuracy of this report.

He devoted his entire time to this project from April until September 1945 with the exception of one week when he returned to the 8th Evacuation Hospital to do surgery at the time of the Po Valley offensive.

Brigadier General Joseph I. Martin, Army Surgeon at the time the study was started, encouraged and helped make possible this report. Colonel Charles O. Bruce, the Fifth Army Surgeon during the latter months of the study, has given needed advice and has provided all necessary clerical assistance.

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The assistance of the clerical staff has been most excellent.

Sergeant Merl Phinney has worked with the authors the past 4 months.

It was he who key-punched all the machine records cards in the final preparation of the report. His assistance in preparing tables and in many other respects has been invaluable. Sergeant Linton Fincher worked for one month accumulating data on time lags and plasma and blood transfusion therapy and was most helpful. In the final preparation of the report all of the clerical staff in the Surgeon's Office and men from the 8th and 38th Evacuation Mospitals worked overtime, in a spirit of cheerful cooperation, to complete the report before our departure from Italy.

The staff of the 2nd Medical Laboratory and the 15th General Medical Laboratory have been most helpful in providing reports on the microscopic examination of tissues. The staffs of the 9th Machine Records Unit (Mobile) and the 60th Machine Records Unit (Fixed) have rendered great assistance respectively in advice regarding preparation of the code for the machine records cards and in providing assistance and facilities for the machine computation of statistical data. Finally, the Adjutant General's staff has been most cooperative in giving their time and skill in reproducing this report at a time when it was inconvenient.

To all above as well as the many individuals who have not been mentioned the authors express sincere appreciation for their unselfish contributions.

HOWARD E. SNYDER, Colonel, MC

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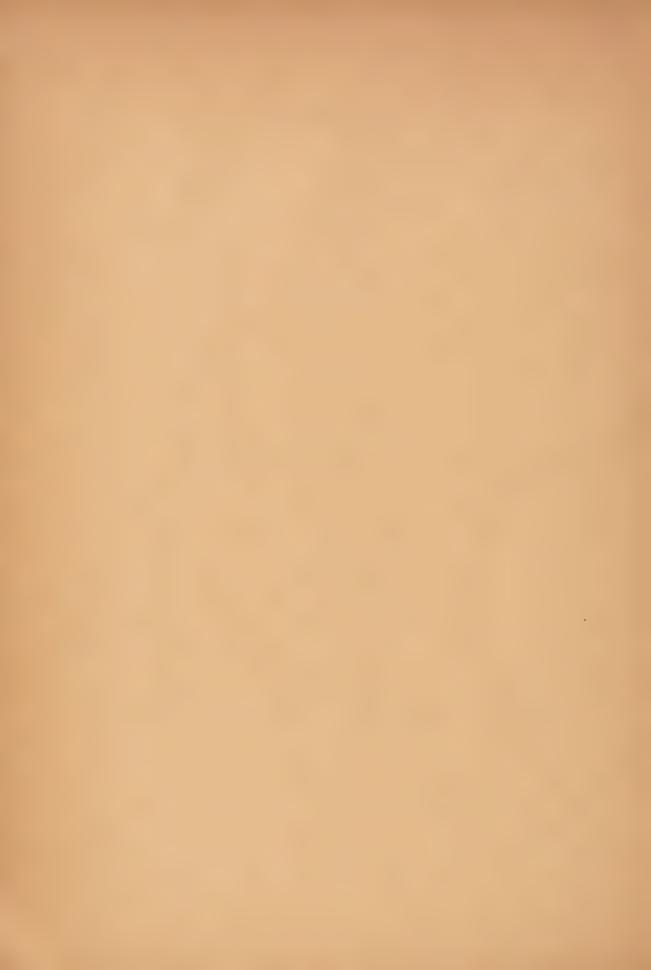
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TABLE

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CONTENTS



VOLUME ONE

Table		Page
	FOREWORD	ii
	INTRODUCTION	1
	SECTION I	
	REGION, TYPE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WOUNDS, AND CERTAIN GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	5
	Preliminary Remarks	6
I	BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (1450 CASES), DISTRIBUTION BY REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND	8
II	DEATHS AS RELATED TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	9
III	HOSPITAL BATTLE CASUALTY ADMISSIONS DYING BEFORE ANESTHESIA AS COMPARED WITH THOSE DYING DURING ANESTHESIA OR SURGERY AND WITH THE TOTAL BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS IN ARMY HOSPITALS	10

. .

Table		Page
IV	DEMONSTRATION OF EFFECT OF INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF EVACUATION FROM FORWARD AREAS ON HOSPITAL MOR- TALITY (AM INCREASE) AND THE REMAINING FAVORABLE TREND AFTER EXCLUSION OF THOSE CASES DYING BEFORE ANESTHESIA	11
v	BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	12
VI	CASUATIVE AGENTS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND (1)	13
VII	CAUSATIVE AGENTS (2) AND CHARACTER OF WOUNDS	14
VIII	HOSFITAL BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO PRINCIPAL WOUND, WITH PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL BATTLE CASUALTY ADMISSIONS	
IX	BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO PRINCIPAL WOUND AND RELATED TO HOSFITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	16
X	NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH PRINCIPAL WOUND GROUP BY PERIODS	17
XI	PERCENTAGE OF CASES IN EACH PRINCIPAL WOUND GROUP BY PERIODS	18
	Romavke	19
XII	DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO DRINCIPAL WOUND OF CASES WITHOUT ASSOCIATED WOUNDS IN OTHER REGIONS, COMPARED WITH ALL CASES IN THE SERIES	20
XIII	PRINCIPAL AND ASSOCIATED WOUNDS: NUMBER OF CASES EXPIBITING EACH TYPE	21
XIV	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL AND ASSOCIATED WOUNDS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES EXHIBITING EACH	22

Table		Page
	INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND:	25
VX	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED HEAD AND INTRAVERTEBRAL WOUNDS	25
XVI	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED MAXILLOFACIAL WOUNDS	26
XVII	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED CERVICAL WOUNDS	27
XVIII	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED THORACIC WOUNDS	28
XIX	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED ABROMINAL WOUNDS	29
XX	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED UPPER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT OF BONE	30
XXI	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED UPPER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITH BONE INVOLVED	31
XXII	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED LOWER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT OF BONE	32
IIIXX	CASES WITH ASSOCIATED LOWER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITH BONE INVOLVED	33
XXIV	INCIDENCE OF ARTERIES INJURED (excluding traumatic amoutations)	34
VXV	INCIDENCE OF NERVES INJURED (excluding traumatic amoutations)	36

Table	e · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Page
	SECTION II	
	SURGERY, ANESTHESIA, REPLACEMENT THERAPY, CHEMOTHERAPY, OXYGEN THERAPY, AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA AND OBSERVATIONS	38
	Preliminary Remarks	3 9
IVXX	PRIMARY OPERATIONS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	41
XXVII	DEBRIDEMENT OF OTHER WOUNDS ASSOCIATED WITH PRIMARY OPERATION FOR THE PRINCIPAL WOUND	43
XXVIII	SUBSIDIARY OPERATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE PRIMARY OPERATION AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	7171
XXIX	OPERATING TIME FOR PRIMARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	46
XXX	SECONDARY (LATER) OPERATIONS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	lj8
XXXI	ANESTHESIA FOR PRIMARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	52
XXXII	ANESTHESIA FOR SECONDARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	54
XXXIII	OXYGEN THERAPY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	56
XXXIV	CHEMOTHERAPY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	57
VXXX	INTRAVENOUS PLASMA THERAPY BEFORE ADMISSION TO HOSTITAL AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	58
XXXVI	INTRAVENOUS PLASMA THERAPY AFTER ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL BEFORE SURGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	60

Table		Page
XXXVII	INTRAVENOUS PLASMA THERAPY DURING SURGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	62
XXXVIII	INTRAVENOUS PLASMA THERAPY AFTER SURGERY AS REEL LATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	64
XXXXX	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY BEFORE SURGERY AS REL LATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	66
XL	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY DURING SUNGERY AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	68
XLI	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY AFTER SURGERY AS RELATED TO DRINGIPAL WOUND	70
XLII	SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ON ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	72
XLIII	LOWEST RECORDED SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FOR CASES IN SHOCK AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	74
XLIV	NATURE OF EVIDENCE FOR SHOCK IN CASES WITHOUT REACORDED HYPOTENSION AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	75
XTA	URINARY OUTPUT AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	76
XLVI	MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	. 77
XLVII	DATA RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS	78
XLVIII	POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS AS RALATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND	79

Table		Page
	SECTION III	
	CAUSES OF DEATH	
	Part 1	
	General Observations	80
Pr	eliminary Remarks .	81
XLIX	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	85
L	THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD	88
LI	THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 PATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS, SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD	89
LII	THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL BATTLE CASUALTY ADMISSIONS BY PERIOD	90
LIII	REGION OF INVADIATE CAUSE OF DEATHS NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD	91
TIA	REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH: PERCENTAGE DIS. TRIBUTION BY PERIOD	92
LV	REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND COMPARED WITH REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH, GENERAL, WITH PERCENTAGES OF CASES STUDIED	93
LVI	REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND, DATAILED	94
LVII	REGION OF FRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH: NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD	96

Table		Page
LVIII	REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH; PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD	97
LIX	PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH AS RELATED TO PRINCIPA WOULD, GENERAL	L 98
LX	REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND, DETAILED	99
	Remarks	101
LXI	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF SHOCK IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS	102
LXII	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF INTRACRANIAL CONDITIONS	104
TXIII	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF MAXILLOFACIAL CONDITIONS	105
LXIV	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL CONDITIONS	106
LXV	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF INTRAVERTEBRAL CONDITIONS	107
TXAI	TOTAL REFORTED INCIDENCE OF EXTREMITY CONLECTIONS	108
TXALI	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF THORACIC CONDITIONS	109
FXAIII	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF ADDOMINAL CONDITIONS	113
LXIX	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF CLOSTRIBUAL MYOSITIS OR CEREBRUTIS	117
LXX	TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS	118
LXXI	TOTAL REFORTED INCIDENCE OF MISCELLANEOUS DATA	119



VOLUME TWO

Table		Page
	SECTION III	
	CAUSES OF DEATH	
	Part 2	
	Detailed Observations	120
	Preliminary Remarks	120
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intracranial ?	121
TXXII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	121
LXXIII	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CON- TRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	122
TXXIV	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	123
TXXA	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	124
TXXAI	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATA ED CONDITIONS	125
TXXAII	THORAGIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	126
TXXAIII	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	129
LXXIX	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	131



Table		Page
LXXX	CLCSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION .	132
LXXXI	EMBCLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	133
LXXXII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	134
	Causesof Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intravertebral:	135
TXXXIII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	136
LXXXIV	THE ETICLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	137
TXXXV	DATA CN SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	138
TXXXXI	INTRACTANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED COMDITIONS	139
TXXXAII	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATA	140
	Note: There is an inadvertent hiatus between pages 140 and 150.	
CXXXVIII	INTRAVERTEFRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	150
LXXXIX	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	151
XC	ABROMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	153
XCI	CLOSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	154

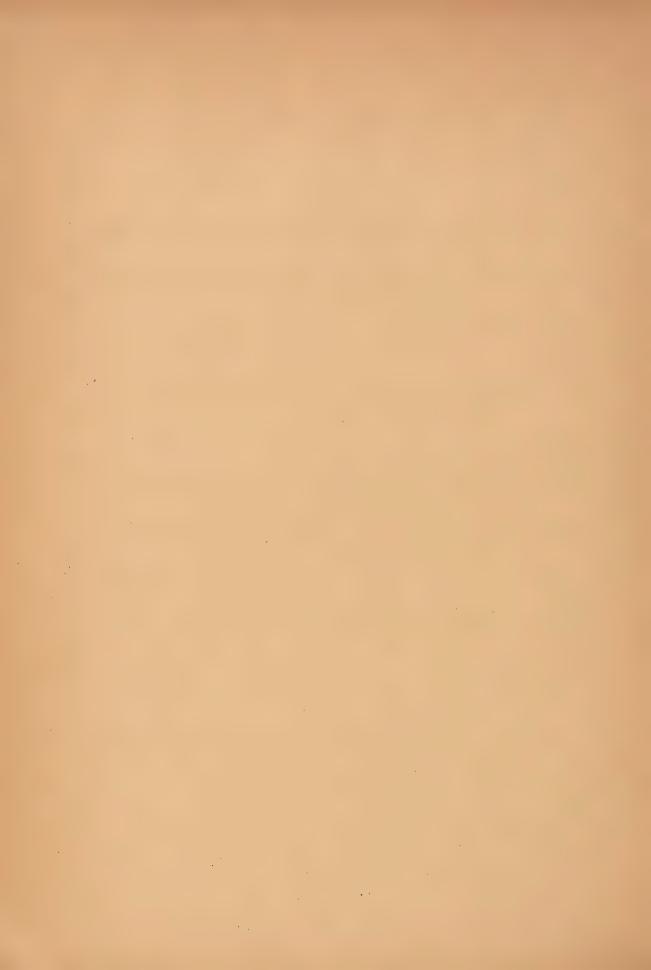


Table		Fage
XCII	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	1 55
XCIII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	156
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Maxillofacial?	157
XCIV	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	158
XCV	THE ETICLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB. UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	1 59
XCVI	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	160
XCVII	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	161
XCVIII	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	162
XCIX	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTIONS OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	163
C	THORAGIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	164
CI	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	165
CII	CLOSTRIDIAD MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED	166
CIII	EMBOLISM, CLERROTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	167
CIV	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	168



Table		Page
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Cervical:	169
CV	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	170
CVI	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CON. TRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	171
CAII	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	172
CVIII	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	173
CIX	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	174
CX.	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	175
CXI	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	176
CXII	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	178
CXIII	CLOSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	179
CXIV	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	180
CXV	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	181
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intrathoracic:	182
CXVI	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	182
CXVII	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB. UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	183



Table		Page
CXVIII	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	184
CXIX	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	185
CXX	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	186
CXXI	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	187
CXXII	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	188
CXXIII	ABECMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	191
CXXIV	CLCSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	193
CXXV	EMBCLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	194
CXXVI	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	195
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Thoraco-abdominal:	196
CXXVII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	196
CXXVIII	THE ETICLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTION. UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	198
CXXIX	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	199
CXXX	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	200
CXXXI	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	201

Table		Page
CXXXII	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	202
CXXXIII	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	203
CXXXIV	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	206
CXXXV	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	209
CXXXVI	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	210
CXXXVII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	211
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Combined Intra-abdominal and Intra-thoracic:	212
CXXXVIII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	21.3
CXXXIX	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	214
CXL	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	215
CXLI	INTRAGRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	216
CXLII	MAXILIOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	217
CXLIII	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	218
CXLIV	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	219
CXTA	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	222



Table		Page
CXLVI	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	225
CXLVII	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	226
CXLVIII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	227
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intra-abdominal:	228
CXLIX	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	229
CI	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB- UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	230
CLI	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	231
CLII	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	232
CLIII	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	233
CLIV	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	234
CLV	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	235
CLVI	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	237
CLVII	CLOSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	241
CLAILL	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	- 242
CLIX	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	243

Table		Page
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Abdominal Wall:	5/गेरी
CTX	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	245
CLXI	TABLE OF CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS OF WHICH NONE WERE REPORTED	246
CLXII	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	247
CLXIII	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	248
CLXIV	ABROMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	249
CTXA	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	250
CLXVI	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	251
CLXVII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	252
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Upper Extremity, Soft Tissue Only:	253
LXVIII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	254
CLXIX	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	255
CLXX	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	256
CLXXI	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	257
CLXXII	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	258

Table		Page
CLXXIII	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	259
CLXXIV	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	260
CLXXV	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	261
CLXXVI	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	262
CLXXVII	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	263
CLXXVIII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	264
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Upper Extremity, Bone and Soft Tissue:	265
CLXXIX	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	266
CLXXX	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB- UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	267
CLXXXI	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	268
CLXXXII	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	269
CLXXXIII	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	270
CLXXXIV	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	271
CLXXXV	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	272
CLXXXVI	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	273
CTXXXA11	CLOSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	274

. .

Table		Page
CLXXXVIII	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	275
CLXXXIX	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	276
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Lower Extremity, Soft Tissue Only:	277
cxc	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	278
CXCI	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB- UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	279
CXCII	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	280
CXCIII	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	281
CXCIV	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	282
CXCV	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATE CONDITIONS	ED 283
CXCVI	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	284
CXCVII	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	285
CXCVIII	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	286
CXCIX	EMBOLISM, INFLECTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	287
gg	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	288



Table		Page
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Lower Extremity, Bone and Soft Tissue:	289
CCI	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	290
CCII	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTION. UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	291
CCIII	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS & CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	292
CCIV	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	293
CCV	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	294
CCVI	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	295
CCVII	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	296
CCVIII	ABPOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	298
CCVIX	CLOSTRIDIAL MYCSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	300
CCX	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	301
CCXI	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	302
	Causes of Death in Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Unclassified, Multiple:	303
CCXII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	304
CCXIII	THE ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIB- UTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	3 05

Table		Page
CCXIV	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	306
CCXV	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	307
CCXVI	MAXILLOFACIAL AND CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	3 08
CCXVII	INTRAVERTEBRAL AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	309
CCXVIII	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	310
CCXIX	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	313
CCXX	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	31 5
CCXXI	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	316
CCXXII.	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	317

VOLUME THREE

Table		Page
	SECTION IV	
	SPECIAL STUDIES ON	
	INTRA_ABDOMINAL WOUNDS	318
	Preliminary Remarks	319
	Part 1	
	Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intra- abdominal and the Immediate Cause of Death Was Shock (178 Cases)	323
0017777 T T	DAMA PETATTIE DO MOCRETA A DESCRIPTION AND AND	
CCXXIII	DATA RELATIVE TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	324
CCXXIA	CAUSATIVE AGENT AND TYPE OF WOUND	325
CCXXV	ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK	326
CCXXVI	COMPLRISON OF CASES WITH AND WITHOUT PERITONEAL CONTAMINATION	327
CCXXVII	ADMISSION BLOOD PRESSURE AND LOWEST RECORDED BLOOD PRESSURE	328
CCXXVIII	INCIDENCE OF ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	329
CCXXIX	ANESTHETIC AGENTS USED IN CASES DYING DURING ANESTHETIC INDUCTION, DURING SURGERY, AND AFTER SURGERY	330

Table		Page
CCXXX	OPERATING TIME IN CASES DYING DURING OR AFTER SURGERY	331
CCXXXI	PLASMA THERAPY PRIOR TO ADMISSION	332
	Remarks	333
CCXXXII	PLASMA THERAPY AFTER ADMISSION BUT BEFORE SURGERY	334
CCXXXIII	PLASMA THERAPY DURING SURGERY	335
CCXXXIV	PLASMA THERAPY AFTER SURGERY	336
CCXXXV	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY BEFORE SURGERY	337
CCXXXVI	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY DURING SURGERY	338
CCXXXVII	BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERATY AFTER SURGERY	339
CCXXXVIII	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO DEATH IN CASES DEAD ON ARRIVAL OR DYING ON ADMISSION	340
CCXXXIX	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO DEATH IN CASES LIVING AT LEAST ONE HOUR AFTER ADMISSION BUT DYING BEFORE ANESTHESIA	341
CCXI	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO DEATH IN CASES DYING DURING ANESTHETIC INDUCTION	342
CCXLI	TIME LAGS: ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS IN CASES DYING DURING PRIMARY SURGERY	343
	Remarks	3)+1+
CCXLII	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO DEATH IN CASES DYING DURING PRIMARY SURGERY	345
CCXLIII	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO ADMISSION TO FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS IN CASES DYING AFTER TRIMARY SURGERY	346



Table		Page
CCXLIV	TIME LAGS: ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS IN CASES DYING AFTER PRIMARY SURGERY	347
COXIV	TIME LAGS: SURGERY TO DEATH IN FIELD HOSPITALS IN CASES DYING AFTER PRIMARY SURGERY	348
CCXLVI	TIME LAGS: SURGERY TO DEATH IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS IN CASES DYING AFTER PRIMARY SURGERY	349
DOXLVII	MISCELLANEOUS DATA	350
CCXTAIII	PLASMA AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY IN THE 13 CASES EXHIBITING PULMONARY EDEMA	351
CCXLIX	MISCELLANEOUS DATA ON THE 13 CASES EXHIBITING PULMONA EDEMA	RY 352
	Part 2	
	Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intra- abdominal and the Immediate Cause of Death Was Not Shock (230 Cases)	353
CCT	DATA RELATIVE TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	354
CCLI	INCIDENCE OF SHOCK AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	355
CCLII	FURTHER ANALYSIS OF SHOCK AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	3 56
CCLIII	MISCELLANEOUS FINDINGS IN CASES IN WHICH SHOCK WAS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	3 5 7

		•
:	,	
	e en	
British e Si	•	
	· .	

Table		Page
CCLIV	ADMISSION BLOOD PRESSURE AND LOWEST RECORDED BLOOD PRESSURE IN CASES IN WHICH SHOCK WAS A CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR	358
CCTA	INCIDENCE OF ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	359
CCTAI	ANESTHETIC AGENTS USED IN CASES DYING DURING ANES THESIA, DURING SURGERY, AND AFTER SURGERY	360
CCLVII	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO ADMISSION TO FIELD HOSPITALS	361
CCLVIII	TIME LAGS: WOUNDING TO ADMISSION TO EVACUATION HOSPITALS	362
CCLIX	TIME LAGS: ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN FIELD HOSPITALS	363
CCTX	TIME LAGS: ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS	364
CCLXI	TIME LAGS: SURGERY TO DEATH IN FIELD HOSPITAL CASES	365
CCLXII	TIME LAGS: SURGERY TO DEATH IN EVACUATION HOSPITAL CASES	366
	Part 3	
	Those Cases in Which the Principal Wound Was Intra- abdominal and Peritonitis Was Evident or Suspect to Be Present	367
	Remarks	, 368
CCLXIII	DATA RELATIVE TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	369

: •

Table	T. C.	age
CCLXIV	OPERATING TIME FOR PRIMARY SURGERY	370
CCLXV	DATA RELATIVE TO PRIMARY SURGERY	371
CCTXA1	SECONDARY OFERATIONS AND OXYGEN THERAPY	372
CCTXAII	DATA ON CHEMOTHERAPY	373
CCLXVIII	ADMISSION BLOOD PRESSURE	374
CCLXIX	SHOCK DATA	375
CCLXX	DATA ON URINARY EXCRETION	376
CCLXXI	NUMBER OF AUTOPSIES	377
CCLXXII	IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH	378
CCTXXIII	ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	379
CCLXXIV	DATA ON SHOCK IN ITS INCIDENCE AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	380
CCLXXA	INTRACRANIAL, MAXILLOFACIAL, CERVICAL, INTRAVERTEBRAL, AND EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	381
CCLXXVI	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	382
CCLXXVII	ABDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	384
CCLXXVIII	CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS AS A CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITION	387
CCLXXIX	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	388
CCLYYX	MI SCEGLA VEOUS DATA	389

Table	. "	Page
	TIME LAGS IN THOSE CASES IN WHICH PERITONITIS WAS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH;	390
CCLXXXI	WOUNDING TO FIELD HOSPITALS	390
CCTXXXII	WOUNDING TO EVACUATION HOSPITALS	391
CCLXXXIII	ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN FIELD HOSPITALS	392
CCLXXXIV	ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS	393
CCLXXXV	SURGERY TO DEATH IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS	394
	TIME LAGS IN THOSE CASES IN WHICH PERITONITIS WAS CONTRIBUTORY BUT NOT THE IMMEDIATE GAUSE OF DEATH:	395
CCLXXXVI	WOUNDING TO FIELD HOSPITALS	3 95
CCLXXXVII	WOUNDING TO EVACUATION HOSPITALS	396
CCLXXXVIII	ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN FIELD HOSPITALS	397
CCLXXXIX	ADMISSION TO SURGERY IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS	398
CCXC	SURGERY TO DEATH IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITALS	3 99



Table		Page
	SECTION V	
	SPECIAL STUDIES ON ALL THE CASES (523) IN WHICH THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS SHOCK	402
	Preliminary Remarks	403
coxci	LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL WOUND	404
CCXCII	DATA RELATIVE TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ANESTHESIA, AND SURGERY	405
CCXCIII	ETIOLOGY OF SHOCK	406
CCXCIA	ADMISSION BLOOD PRESURE	407
CCXCV	LOWEST RECORDED BLOOD PRESSURE	408
CCXCAI	FLASMA THERAPY BEFORE ADMISSION	409
CCXCVII	PLASMA THERAPY AFTER ADMISSION, REFORE SURGERY	410
CCXCVIII	PLASMA THERADY DURING SURGERY	411
CCXCIX	PLASMA THERAPY AFTER SURGERY	411
coc	BLOOD THERAPY BEFORE SURGERY	412
occi	BLOOD THERAPY DURING SURGERY	413
CCCII	BLOOD THERAPY AFTER SURGERY	413
CCCIII	PRIMARY OPERATIONS PERFORMED	414
ccciv	DEDRIDEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PRIMARY OPERATION	415
CCCV	SUBSIDIARY OPERATION AT TIME OF PRIMARY OPERATION	41.6



Table		Page
CCCVI	OPERATING TIME FOR PRIMARY SURGERY	417
CCCVII	SECONDARY (LATER) OPERATIONS	418
CCCVIII	ANESTHESIA FOR PRIMARY SURGERY	419
CCCIX	ANESTHESIA FOR SECONDARY SURGERY	419
cccx	OXYGEN THERAPY	420
CCCXI	URINARY EXCRETION AND UREMIA	420
CCCXII	CHEMOTHERAPY	421
CCCXIII	AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	421
CCCXIV	MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS	422
CCCXA	INTRACRANIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	423
CCCXVI	MAXILLOFACIAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	424
CCCXVII	CERVICAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	424
CCCXVIII	STIMAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	425
CCCXIX	EXTREMITY CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	425
CCCXX	THORACIC CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	426
cccxxi	ADDOMINAL CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	429
cccxxii	MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	431
CCCXXIII	EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS AS CONTRIBUTORY OR ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS	432



Table		Page
	TIME LAGS IN CASES DEAD ON ARRIVAL OR DYING ON ADMISSION:	433
CCCYMIN	WOUNDING TO DALTH	433
	TIAN LAGS IN CASES LIVING AT LEAST ONL HOUR AFTER AUMISSION OUT DYING DEFORE ANESTHESIA:	. 434
CCCXXV	WOUNDING TO FIELD HOSPITAL	434
CCUXXVI	YOUNDING TO EVACUATION HOSPITAL	435
CCCXXVII	WOUNDING TO DAATH IN FIALD HOSTITAL CASES	436
CCCXXVIII	CUMPING TO DARTH IN EVACUATION HOSTITAL CASES	437
CCCXXIX	TIME LAGS IN CASES DYING DURING AMESTHETIC INDUCTION . COMPARISON OF FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITAL CASES: WOUNDING TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION, ADMISSION TO SURGERY, AND WOUNDING TO DEATH	
	TIME LAGS IN CASES DYING DURING PRIMARY SURGERY COMPURISON OF FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSPITAL CASES:	7130
QC CXXX	WUNDING TO ALMISSION	439
CCCXXXI	ADMISSION TO SURGERY	71710
CCOXXXII	WOUNDING TO DEATH	441
	TIME LAGS IN CASES DYING AFTER TRIARRY SURGERY	442
cccxxxiii	WOUNDING TO ADMISSION	7172
CCCXXXIV	ADMISSION TO SURGERY	443



Table	i de la companya de	eage.
CCCXXXV	SURGERY TO DEATH IN FIELD HOSPITALS	7177
CCCXXXVI	SURGERY TO DEATH IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS	445
CCCXXXVII	WOUNDING TO DEATH IN FIELD HOSFITALS	446
CCCXXXVIII	WOUNDING TO DEATH IN EVACUATION HOSPITALS	11117
	SECTION VI	
	APPENDICES	74,74 &
Appendix		
A	DISTRIBUTION OF FIFTH ARMY BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS NOT STUDIED IN THIS REPORT	14149
Э	CORRECTION OF TOTAL MATTLE CASUALTY ADMISSION FIGURES FOR EACH PERIOD TO AGREE WITH PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS THAT WERE ANALYZED FOR THIS REPORT	450
O	DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATED WOUNDS RELATED TO REGION OF THE PRINCIPAL WOUND	451
D	FURTHER CLASSIFICATION OF CASES WITH PRINCIPAL WOUNDS OF CHEST TO SHOW HEMITHORAX INVOLVED AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF ADDOMINAL AND THORACIC COMPONENTS WHEN BOTH WERE PRESENT	45%
Ø	DISTRIBUTION AMONG FIFTH ARMY FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSTITALS OF THE 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY FATALITIES STUDIED	455
F '	POSTMORTEM SCUDIES BY PERIODS	457



VOLUME ONE

* * * *

INTRODUCTION



STUDY OF FIFTH ARMY HOSPITAL BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS A PRELIMINARY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

From the 1st of January 1044 until the surrender of German Armies in Italy on the 2nd of May 1045, C1,631* of the Americal Soldiers serving in Fifth Army were killed, wounded, or injured in action. Of these 16,6484 died on the battlefield or before reaching a hospital installation. Many were treated and returned to duty from the division area. A few were admitted directly to Base Hospitals. Of the remaining, 63,024** who were admitted to Fifth Army hospitals, only 1631** died therein. Records of 1411 or 86.47% of these hospital battle casualty deaths were available for this study. In addition the records of thirty nine (39) who were dead on arrival at a hospital were utilized in many sections of this report. Gross post-mortem findings formed a part of 775 of these records. Microscopic autopsy reports were received on 340. Acst of the clinical records were fairly complete. In some, however, much desirable information was missing.

The study was made with the assistance of machine records methods.

A vast amount of statistical material has been assembled. In this proliminary report, no attempt is made to discuss in detail the analytical and statistical findings. A table of contents is included which is of value in utilizing the report for reference work. A brief discussion precedes the tables in each of the main sections, and in some instances, the subsections, and individual tables, of the report.

^{*} Adjutant General's figures - Killed in Action plus Wounded in Action.

** Figures from MTOUSA M.D. Form 86f.

[/] Combination KIA (AG) plus DOW (AG) minus hospital B.C. deaths (86f)

It may be assumed that the 1411 hospital battle casualty deaths studied are truly representative of the total of 1631 who (according to TOUSA Form 86f) died in Fifth Army hospitals. Beginning 1 Jan 1944 the Surgeon, Fifth Army, requested submission of a complete record on all battle casualties dying in Fifth Army hospitals. From the 1 Jan 1944 to 2 May 1945, the Wound Classification Report submitted by the hospitals listed 58,677 battle casualty admissions and 1562 battle casualty deaths in hospitals. Appendix A lists the hospitals and shows by period the missing cases for each hospital. Some of the missing battle casualty death reports were never submitted. Some were not on hand at the time this study was initiated.

The figures secured from the hospital Wound Classification Reports, however, are lower than those reported on the MOUSA Form 86f.

From the latter, the figure for battle casualty hospital admissions is 63,02½ and for battle casualty hospital deaths is 1631. These larger figures have been used in setting 85.47% as the portion studied, of all the hospital battle casualty deaths, and have been correspondingly reduced when calculating percentage mortalities. In calculating percentages of total battle casualties, or battle casualty hospital admissions, by period, correction has been made for the percentage of cases studied during each period. (See Appendix B)

The Adjutant General's figures and the MTOUSA M.D. Form 86f includes the injured in action as well as the wounded in action (WIA) and killed in action (KIA). Of the deaths studied only a few who had crush injuries might be regarded as injured rather than wounded in action. All of these crush injuries (20) resulted from falling stones or bricks, set in motion

by the explosion of an enemy shell and most of these had wounds in addition to crush injury. It may be said then, that the deaths studied represent a considerably larger percentage of wounded in action who died, then the percentage of 86.475 which is based upon the total (1631) of wounded and injured in action who died in Fifth Army hospitals during the period studied.

The breakdown of injured in action and wounded in action is not available for either hospital battle casualty admissions, or for the total resulting from the sum of the Adjutant General's figures on wounded in action plus killed in action.

The thirty nine (39) records of battle casualties dead on arrival at a hospital comprise all the records submitted on this class of deaths. Statistics are not available to devermine their percentage of the entire group of "DOA's". Most of them were unquestionably nations whom the last medical officer who saw them, expected to reach the hospital alive. This group has been included in the Wound Classification Tables, Causes of Death Tables, and in many instances has been singled out for individual study as compared to those who died shortly after admission, before enesthesis, during enesthetic induction, during primary surgery, and after primary surgery. The cases have not been included in tables dealing with "Fospital Battle Casualty Deaths" or in any of the percentage tables based on hospital battle casualty admissions, or the total of wounded in action plus killed in action.

The information recorded in the tables of this report was first recorded in code form so that it might be transferred to machine records



cards. Study of the cases and the primary recording of these data consumed the entire time of one of us, for a period of a little over three months. The other of us studied each case, and checked the recorded data. Each item was carefully weighed, matters calling for opinion were discussed, and all questionable data were recorded as questionable. The completed machine records cards were checked by hand for accuracy. The cards were punched by our own clerk. All machine counting and recording of data was done by the two of us and the same clerk. Many checks were made on the validity of the machine tabulations. The writers feel that the margin of error in this method was no greater than, if as great as, the personal error in manual counting.

More dataware accumulated than are presented in this preliminary report. Figures on time lags are available on all cases in which the information was in the record. Studies on all cases with Nephropathies, fat embolism, shock, theraco-abdominal wounds, and intra-theracic wounds have been made. These studies are comparable in scope to that study on cases with intra-abdominal wounds which is presented in this report.

It is hoped that the statistical information in this preliminary report will be of value to those studying and writing upon war surgery now.



SECTION I

REGION, TYPE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF WOUNDS

ALLD

CERTAIN GETERAL CONSIDERATIONS



The simple classification of cases by region of principal wound in Table I is presented for comparison with similar tables, on hospital battle casualty admissions, as well as deaths, which are available for all of the Tunisian. Sicilian and Italian Campaigns.

Tables II and III present some very interesting data worthy of some discussion. It must be remembered that casualties at the Anzio Beachhead* were included in the first two periods, and unquestionably increased the percentage of those dying before anesthesia and the total hospital battle casualty mortality in the first two periods. The reduction in the latter mortality figure from 3.94% in the first period to 2.04% in the last is dependent on more than the Anzio factor. The reduction in the percentage of those dying before anesthesia is in part due to general adoption of improved methods of resuscitation, and a more available supply of blood.

Morrissey** has called attention to the direct relationship of the percentage mortality of battle casualties admitted to hospitals, the percentage mortality of battle casualties admitted to hospitals dying before anosthesia, and the percentage hospital battle casualty deaths commise of the total who die of wounds (includes killed in action, died of wounds). He has shown that the latter percentage varies widely. At Anzio, 16% of all battle casualty deaths occurred in hospitals. (The hospital mortality was 5.7%). In May 10kh h.21% of all battle casualty deaths died in hospitals (hospital mortality 1.7%. In June 19kh, 15%

^{* 22} Jan 1944 to 25 May 1944

^{**} See Table IV page 11 of this report and Appendix of Mistory of Fifth Army Medical Service, 1945.

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of all battle cosualty deaths were in hospitals (hospital mortality 2.85). In October 1944, 7.65% of all battle casualty deaths were in hospitals, (hospital mortality 2.15). When evacuation to the forward hospital of the wounded is easily accomplished the hospital mortality rises. Thus hospital mortality tends to vary inversely with the percentage who are killed in action or die of wounds before reaching a hospital. However, Worrissey further shows in Table IV that there has been a steady, gradual decrease in the percentage, the deaths occurring during and after surgery, comprise of total battle escualty deaths. Table III shows a slight increase throughout the four periods in the percentage deaths during surgery comprise of the deaths studied, but a decrease in the percentage these deaths comprise of battle escualties admitt d to hospitals.

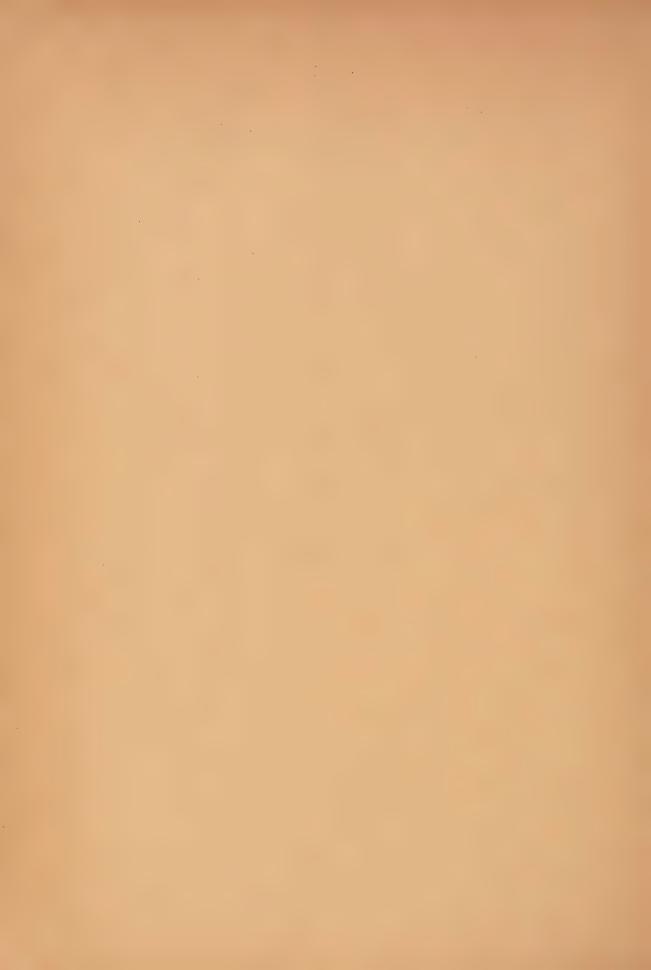
Table V lists battle casualty deaths according to principal wound groups. These figures may be compared with those in Fifth Army Wound Classification reports since 1 August 1944. Many of the Tables in all sections deal with various factors in relation to these fourteen (14) principal wound groups.



TABLE I

BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (14.50 cases) DISTRIBUTION BY PUGIOU OF FUNCIFAL WOUND

Abdomen	543
Head	297
Chest	277
Lower Extremity	145
Spine	27
Neck	25
Upper Extremity	14
Face and Jams	8
Unclassified Multiple Wounds	114
TOTAL	1450



DEATHS AS RELATED TO HOSFITAL ADMISSION, AMESTHESIA

AND SURGERY

	JAN-MAR 1944	AFR-JULY 1944	AUG-DEC 1944	JAN-MAY 1945	TOTAL
Dead on Arrival	7	a minimum menter of resilient resource. In some such a commensus some		and in proceedings perform any process account in the contraction of t	39
Dying on Admission. Lived less than 1 hour	27	27	12	8	74.
Died before Anesthesia Excludes those DOA & those dying on admission	157	108	48	24	337
Died during anesthetic induction	٤	à	٤	1	16
Died during primary surgery	20	25	19	11	75
Died after primary surgery	310	303 	1.92	1.04	909
TOTAL	529	482	284	155	14.50



TADLE III

FOSFITAL BATTLE CARREST ADVISORDED DEFORE ANTSTRUSIA* AS COLFARED WITH THOSE DVING DURING ANTSTRUSIA OR SURGERY AND WITH THE TOTAL** BATTLE CASUALTY DUATES IN ARMY HOSE ITALS

	Jan Mar 1944	ipr Jul 1944	Aug Dec 1944	Jan May 1945	Total
Deaths studied*	522	456	275	14.8	1411
Deaths before anesthesia	184	135	60	32	411
Dooths during mosthesia or surgery	28	28	23	12	91
Percentage of deaths studied who died before anesthesia	35.3%	29.0%	21.8%	21.65	29.1%
Percentage of deaths studied who died during anesthesia or surgery	5.35%	6. 09%	£.36%	{ . 20%	6.45%
Total battle casualty admissions**	13212	19876	134,64	7082	54 5 1.4
Torcentage of battle casualty admissions who died before anesthesia	1.3%	0.58%	0.44%	0.445	5 0.752%
Percentage of battle casualty admissions who died during anesthesia or surgery	0.211%	0.1415	0.171%	0.165	% 0.167%
Total percentage of battle casualty admissions who died in Army hospitals	3.94%	. 2.34%	2.05%	2.04%	6 2.59%

^(*) Excludes Dead on Arrival

^(**) Corrected to allow for percentage of deaths not studied during each period. See Appendix B



TABLE IV

DEMONSTRATION OF EFFECT OF INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF EVACUATION FROM FORWARD AREAS ON HOSPITAL MORTALITY (AM INCREASE) AND THE REMAINING FAVORABLE TREND AFTER EXCLUSION OF THOSE CASES* DYING BEFORE AMESTHESIA

	JANL MAR 1944	APR_ JUL 1944	AUGL DEC 1944	JAN MAY 1945
Total killed, wounded, and injured in action	24,351	32,026	22,469	12,556
Total killed in action plus died of wounds (total battle casualty deaths)		6,366	4,234	2,506
Percent mortality of the killed, wounded, and injured in action	20.70%	19.88%	18.84%	10.96%
Total battle casualties admitted to hospitals	14,408	23,111	16,221	9,194
Total battle casualties dying in hosp.	570	542	332	205
Percent mortality of battle casualties admitted to hospitals	3.94%	2.34%	2.95%	2.04%
Percent of total battle casualty deaths dying in hospitals	11.3%	3. 5%	7.8%	6.8%
Percent of hospital battle casualty deaths who died prior to anesthesia		29.0%	21.8%	21.6%
Percent of hospital battle casualty deaths who died after reaching anesthesia	7.3%	6.2%	6.14%	5.3%
Percent of total killed, wounded, and in- fured in action who died after reaching anesthesia	1.515%	1.200%	1.160%	1.050%

^{*}A variable quantity influenced by conditions affecting efficiency of evacuation to hospitals as well as by professional care before and after admission.

^{**} Does not include those few deaths which occured in base hospitals.

<u>Mote:</u> This table was conceived and prepared by Major Richard A. Morrissey, SnC., Statistician, Fifth Army Surgeon's Office.



TABLE V

BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO FRINCIPAL WOUND

I.	Intra-abdominal (Abd)	408
II.	Intracranial (Cran)	297
III.	Thoraco-abdominal (Th Abd)*	212
IV.	Intrathoracic (Thor)*	138
V.,	Lower extremity, with bone involvement (IF, B)	114
VI.	Unclassified, multiple wounds (Un MW)	114
VIT.	Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic (CoA & T)*	59
VIII.	Lower extremity, soft tissue only (LE, S)	31
IX.	Intravertebral (Spin)	27
Χ.	Cervical (Cerv)	25
XI.	Upper extremity, with bone involvement (UE, B)	1.0
XII.	Maxillofacial, with bone involvement (MaxF)	8
XIII.	Upper extremity, soft tissue only (UE,S)	4
XIV.	Abdominal wall (AbdW) TOTAL	3 1450

Note: In Appendix C the above groups of cases are represented simply by the corresponding Roman numeral and abbreviations listed above.

* More detailed classification of those 3 groups depicted in Appendix D.



TASLE VI

CAUSATIVE AGENTS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (1)

MISSILE	Bullet, unclas- sified	Bullet, rifle	Bullet, machine gun	High explosive, unclassified	High explosive, shell	
FRINCIFAL YOUND:		anginggan didirakan didirak Calumqua, ver- 1997-yedid	erannenheit frameworke (PCL) wit PCB(ECL, ABP-IA) (ECL) (ECL)	Company of the Compan		
Intracranial	19	8	6	37	181	10
Intravertebral	2	2	2	2	V.	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	1.	1	4	0
Cervical	3	0	2	4	13	J.
Intrathoracic	20	1	9	12	79	2
Thoraco-abdominal	35	7	7	11	130	10
Combined intra-abdo & intrathoracic	om. 2	1	0	ξ	37	Z _v
Intra-abdominal	54,	11	15	40	254	9
Abdominal well only	7 0	0	0	0	3	0
Upper ext. soft tis	sauc O	0	C	0	2	0
Uprer ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	0	4	6	0
Lower ext. soft tis	ssue 5	0	3.	5	14,	2
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	2	0	2	21	59	19
Unclassified, multi	irle 1	en e	Committee on the Committee of the April 1882 April 1882 Art 1882 A	15	0.5	13
TOTAL	143	31	45	160	861	70

Continued next page



CLUSITIVE LCT TS (2) AND CHIRACTER OF WOULDS

USSIF	High explosive, booby trap		T. E., blast	No record of agent	Pon.* wd.	Forf./
TRINCIFAL TOUTD:						
Intracranial	. 0	17	5	17	199	42
Introvertebral	0	2	С	3	19	5
"axillofacial	0	0	1	1	Z _r	1
Cervical	0	2	0	0	16	1
Intrathoracic	0	<i>L</i> -	1	10	94	33
Thoraco-abdominal	0	8	0	4	152	67
Combined intra-abdomi	inal O	3	Ś	2	47	11
Intra-abdominal	0	12	1	13	287	126
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	2	0
Upper ext. soft tissu only Upper ext. bone &	ı⊕ O	0	Ω.	2	3	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissu	0	0	О	0	5	1
only Lower ext. bone &	0	2.	3.	1	12	7
soft tissue	0	7	0	1,	47	21
Unclassified, multipl	e 2	10	Same Same Same Same Same Same Same Same	5	70	17
TOTIL	2	67	10	61	955	332

^(*) Fenetrating wound or wounds (number of eases - not number of wounds).

^(/) Ferforating wound or wounds (number of cases - not number of wounds).



TABLE VILL

HOSE IF AL BLETTE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO PRINCIPAL NOUND WITH EFFICIENTIES OF HOSE OF U. BLETTE OF SULLT ADVISSIONS *

ΕΞ	TICIFILI WOTTING	Mo. of Denths	Percent of total* Hosp. B.C. Admis- sions
I.	Intra-abdominal	4.02	0.737%
II.	Intracranial	288	0.528%
III.	Thoraco-abdominal	210	0.385%
IV.	Intrathoracic	131	0.241%
V.	Lower extremity (Bone involvement)	110	0.202%
VI.	Unclassified, multiple wounds	106	0.194%
VII.	Combined intra-abdominal and intrathoracic	57	0.104%
VIII.	Lower extremity, soft tissue only	30	0.055%
IX.	Intravertebral	27	0.049%
X.	Cervical	25	0.046%
XI.	Upper extremity (Bone involvement)	10	0.018%
XII.	Maxillofocial	8	0.014,%
XIII.	Upper extremity, soft tissue only	4	0.007%
XIV.	Abdominal wall	ON THE LANCE SENSING STREET, S	0.005%
	TOTAL	1411	2.59 %

^(*) Figure of 63,024 admissions corrected to allow for 13.5% of hospital battle casualty deaths not studied. (DOA's not included).



TADLE IX

BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS LISTED AS TO FRINCIFAL WOUND AND RELATED TO HOSFITAL ADMISSION, AMESTHESIA, AND SURGERY

	Dead on arrival	Dying* on admission	Died / before Anesthesia	Died during anesthetic induction		Died efter primary surgery
PRINCIPAL WOUND:	Ally March Miller verba Singer Albert Miller certical and	la rilitiria liittigigamenno-errena, entapa etama or esperiili filipiritiria e destas kizza	illitera vetta en etgat gartijenske nood noor en engelegen blake e mey vir ge, kie statuege	Anthonic Ant	ggya diggggggg, a Aran Stillian Philogolia At ting tilligga, alligna, alligna, ar	ad err adirendend dellerbeit belde FISB
Intra-abdominal	6	12	45	8	20	317
Intracranial	9	17	1/2	0	6	123
Thoraco-abdominal	2 ·	3	20	2	29	156
Intrathoracic	7	13	35	2	8	73
Lower ext. bone &	4	1/,	18	0	5	73
soft tissue Unclassified mul-	8	7	45	2	3	49
tiple Combined intra-ab-	2	3	6	1	2	45
dominal & intrathora	1	2	5	0	0	23
tissue only Intravertebral	0	0	10	0	0	17
Cervical	0	2	5	0	2	16
Upper ext. bone &	0	1	2	0	0	7
soft tissue Maxillofacial	0	0	0	1	0	7
Upper ext. soft	.0	0	4	0	0	0
tissue only Abdominal wall only		0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	39	74	337	16	75	909
				GRAND TOTAL	: 1450	

^{*} Lived less than one hour.

[/] Excluding those in first and second columns.



TABLE X

NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH PRINCIPAL WOULD GROUP BY PERIODS

	Jan Mar. 1944	July	August- December 1944		Total
Intra-abdocinal	152	134	86	36	408
Intracranial	104	86	60 .	47	297
Thoraco-Abdominal	65	79	44	24	212
Intrathoracic	51	47	29	11	138
Lower extremity, with bone involvement	49	41	17	7	114
Unclassified, multiple wounds	42	46	18	8	114
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathorac	ic 23	18	11	7	59
Lower extremity, soft tissue only	17	6	6	2	31
Intravertebral	7	5	9	6	27
Cervical	7	11	2	5	25
Upper extremity, with bone involvement	5	5	0	0	10
Maxillofacial, with bone involvement	2	` 3	1	2	8
Upper extremity, soft tissue only	2	1	1	0	4
Abdominal wall TOTAL	3 529	0 · 482	0 284	0 155	3 1450



TABLE XI

PERCY, TAGT OF CASTS IN HACH PRINCIPAL "COND TROUP BY LERICDS

	Mar	April- July 1944	August- December 1944	Jan Ray 1945	Jan. 1944 thru May 1945
	75	1/5	2/0	13	7/0
Intra-abdominal	23.7	27.8	30.3	23.2	28.1
Intracranial	19.7	17.8	21.1	30.3	20.5
Thoraco-abdo imal	12.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	14.6
Intrathoracic	9.6	9.7	10.2	7.1	9.5
lover extremity, with bone involvement	9.3	8.5	6.0	4.5	7.8
Unclasified, rultiple wounds	7.9	9.5	6.3	5.2	7.8
Combined intra-abdominal 2 intrathoracio	4.4	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.1
Lower extremity, soft tissue only	3.2	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.2
Intraspinal (i.e., intravertebral)	1.3	1.3	3.2	3.9	1.9
Cervical	1.3	2.3	0.7	3.2	1.7
Upper-cutro ity, with bone involvement	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Maxillofecial, tith bone involvement	0.4	0.3	C. 11	1.3	0.6
Upper extremity, soft tissue only	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
Abdominal wall TOTAL		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2



The remaining tables in Section I deal exclusively with principal and associated wounds. Table XII shows that only one-third of the cases in this series of deaths studied did not have wounds other than those confined to the region of the principal wound listed. It further gives the number and percentage of cases in each principal wound group in whom there were no associated wounds.

Tables XIII and XIV list the number of cases exhibiting each type of principal and associated wound. There are no duplications; a wound listed in one category does not appear in another.

Tables XV through XXIII represent in detail the regional distribution of associated wounds in relation to the site of the principal wound. The same information is presented in more compact form for reference in Appendix C. In all of these tables the figures indicate the number of cases exhibiting associated wounds of a particular type in a certain region rather than the number of individual wounds present in the event there were multiple wounds of the same type in any given region.

Tables XXIV and XXV show the reported incidence of arteries and nerves injured, whether in principal or associated wounds, excluding traumatic amputations. The figures here represent the number of individual arteries and nerves injured rather than the number of cases involved, except for the "multiple" columns, which indicate number of cases (the individual structures involved having been recorded under their appropriate headings). It should be emphasized that the reported incidence in these two tables probably is lower than the actual incidence, especially for the nerves.



TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL WOUND OF CASES WITHOUT ASSOCIATED WOUNDS IN OTHER REGIONS, COMPARED WITH ALL CASES IN THE SERIES

	Cases without Lasociated Tounds	All Cases	Fercentage
Intra-abdominal	131	408	32.1
Intracranial	138	297	46.5
Thoraco-abdominal	98	212	46.2
Intrathoracic	37	138	26.8
Lower extremity, with bone involvement	49*	114/	43.0
Unclassified, multiple wounds	0	114	0.0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	7	59	11.9
Lower extremity, soft tissue only	14	31	45.2
Intraspinal (i.e., intravertebral)	1	27	3.7
Cervical	5	25	20.0
Upper-extremity, with bone involvement	2	10 ^x	20.0
Maxillofacial, with bone involvement .	1	8	12.5
Upper extremity, soft tissue only	0	4	0.0
Abdominal wall	0	3	0.0
TOTAL	483	1450	33•3

^{*} Including 17 traumatic amputations.

[/] Including 43 traumatic amputations.

x Including 2 traumatic amputations.



LIER MIII

PRITCIPAL ALD ASSOCIATED COUNTS: NUMBER OF CASES EXHIBITING EACH TYPE

	Principal Wound	Associated Wound	Total
Intracranial	297	60	357
Eye or orbit: intracranial lesion present	3	25	25
Eye or orbit: no intracranial lesion presen	t o	45	45
Scalp only	0	27	27
Maxillofacial: bone & soft tissue	8	65	73
Maxillofacial: soft tissue only	0	114	114
Cervical: general	12	104	116
Cervical: with carotid artery involved	7	2	9
Cervical: with larynx or trachea involved	6	9	15
Spinal cord or intravertebral nerves	27	85	112
Chest wall only	Ċ	36	86
Intrathoracic	130	94	232
Abdominal wall only	3	64	67
Intra-abdominal	400	20	428
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	59	10.	69
Thoraco-abdominal	212	7	219
Upper extremity: bone & soft tissue	10	226	236
Upper extremity: soft tissue only	4	266	270
Lower extremity: bone & soft tissue	114	188	302
Lower extremity: soft tissue only	1 <u>336</u>	333 18 3 0	<u>364</u> 3166

Unclassified cases (No principal wound selected)* 114 Total Cases.

^{*} ultiple wounds present included in above categories of asceedated wounds.



TAILE XIV

REGIONAL DISPRIBUTION OF PRENCIPAL AND ASSOCIATED WOUNDS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CLSES EXHIBITING EACH* (1)

		Princi- pal wound	Associated wounds, evident/	Total
1.	EVE or orbit Intracranial, known Scalp (without known intracranial wound) Subtotal:	0 297) <u>0</u> 297	25 61 27 112	25 / 357 27
2.	FACE AID JAKS Bone and soft tissue Eye or orbit Soft tissue only Subtotal:	8 c o 8	65 45 114 224	73 45 114 232
3•	General (excluding spinal) With carctid artery involved With larynx or trachea involved Subtotal:	12 7 6 25	104 2 9 115	116 9 15 140
4.	SFIELD CORD OR INTRAVERTHERAL HERVES	27	8.5	112
5.	CHEST Chest wall only Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic Intrathoracic, known Theraco-abdominal Subtotal:	0 18 138 121 277	86 8 94 5	86 26 232 126 470
6.	ADDATA Abdominal wall only Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic Intra-abdominal, known Thoraco-abdominal Subtotal:	3 41 408 91 543	64 2 20 2 88	67 43 428 93 631

[/] Suspected associated wounds as follows:

Intracranial	35
Intrathoracic	61
Intra-aldominal	30
Total	126

^{*} Not the total number of wounds present



TABLE XIV Contid.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL AND ASSOCIATED HOURS SHOULING THE HUBBER OF MASOS EXHIBITING EACH (2)

		Principal Wound	Associated Wounds, wident	Total
7.	UPPER TYPE THEY	o-valgens saler i "Philippine realization in addression who he realization and	tion, and in the trademonphisms of the september of the second terms of the second ter	пасно-понфинентика подолеждения в неодина-броской
	Soft tissue only	3	256	259
	Soft tissue & artery	Ó	5	5
	Soft tissue & artery & bone	0	11	ıí
	Soft tissue & artery & bone & nerve	1	1	2
	Soft tissue & artery & nerve	ī	2	3
	Soft tissue & bone	6	189	195
	Soft tissue & bone & narve	1	8	9
	Soft tismue & name	0	3	3 ·
	Traumatic amputation	and photos were somewhat was a sure	17	19
	Subtotal:	14	492	506
8.	LOWER EXTREMITY			
	Soft tissue only	17	316	333
	Soft tissue & artery	12	12	24
	Soft tissue & artory % hone	14	13	27
	Soft tissue & artery & bone & nerve		2	5
	Soft tisque & artery & nerve	3 1	0	1
	Soft tissue & bone	53	145	198
	Soft tigau: & bono & nervo	1	6	7
	Soft tissue & nerve	1	5	5
	Traumatic amputation	43	22	65
	Subtotal:	1.45	521	666
9.	IRTERIES INTED. (excluding those in trans	matic ampute	ations)	
	lxillary		4	
	Brachial		13	
	Pamorel		23	
	Intro-sh lominal		32	
	Intracranial (artery or venous sinus)		30	
	Intrathoracic		. 9	
	Multiple		5 *	
	Others		4	
	Popliteal		8	
	Radial or ulnar		:4	
	Subclavian		3	
	Tibial or peron al		2.3	
	Subtotal:		155	155

^{*} Not included in totals.

Continued on next page:



TIBLE MIV Cont'é.

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRINCIPAL AND AS COLATED CUMBS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES EXHIBITING EACH (3)

		Frinci- pal wound	Associated wounds, evident	TOTAL
10.	NURVES INJURED (excluding those in traumatic amputations) Brachial plexus Femoral Median Multiple Other nerve (extracranial or extraspinal Other plexus Feroneal radial Sciatic Tibial Ulnar Unclassified Subtotal:	1)	8 2 4 6* 4 2 2 7 10 6 8 1	54
11.	TOTALS	1336	2039	3375
12.	UNCLASSIFIED (as to principal wound) Nultiple Wounds (included above among associated wounds)	g 114		
	TOTAL CASES	1450		

^{*} Not included in totals



TABLE XV

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED FEAD AND INTRAVERTEBRAL WOUNDS

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	Intra- cranial, known		Eye or orbit associated with cranial wound	Scalp only	Intra- verte- bral (Spinal
PRINCIPAL WOUND:	ng-makan-ng-madagkas dinaspalangsit-nin sipantanungih nga			aga birmangiga gangiana: spiritanging di spop ay Lamadhoo	
Intracranial	0	0	22	0	2
Intravertebral	2	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	4	0	1	0
Cervical	. 1	0	00	1	0
Intrathoracic	2	6	0	. 5	22
Thoraco-abdominal	6	2	0	2	19
Combined intra-abdomin & intrathoracic	al 7	2	0	3	5
Intra-abdominal	2	6	0	7	26
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	1	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	0	1	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	. 2	1
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0 39	3 10	0 3	5	0
TOTAL	60	35	25	27	85



TABLE XVI

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED MAXILLOFACIAL WOUNDS

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	Maxillofacial, bone & soft tissue	Maxillofacial, soft tissue only	Eye or orbit assoc. with maxillofacia wound
PRINCIPAL WOUND:	alma kunkarkinda dalah kena dibangkan menah-untakan kelatan-untah dibantah yada dibantah yada dibangkan kenada	antinoi Trevill'illindikto dimetriqa amani makilori take tamata mekangangangangdialah gangga	attalian na Alline et en hall dia Allin San Granninger (n. à Alline des manues des profésion y a. aggrégage
Intracranial	35	25	11
Intravertebral	1	1	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	5
Cervical	2	4	0
Intrathoracic	5	1/,	4
Thoraco-abdominal	. 3	3	2
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	1 .	9	5
Intra-abdominal	4	15	2
Abdominal wall only	0	. 0	0
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	1	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	2	1
only	0	3	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	13	10 27	3 12 00000000000000000000000000000000000
TOTAL	65	114	45



TABLE KVII

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED CERVICAL WOUNDS

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	Neck, general	Neck with carotid artery	Neck, with larynx or trachea
FRINCIPAL WOUND:	er and the state of the state o		о использования бесфенно первой и информациональной
Intracranial	17	0	2
Intravertobral	SI	0	1
Maxillofacial	3	0	0
Cervical	0	0	J .
Intrathoracic	14	1	0
Theraco-abdominal	12	0 .	1
Combined intra-abdominal & intra-thoracic	0	0	2
Intra-abdominal	9	0	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	0	. 0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	. 0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	4 23	0	0 2
TOTAL	104	2	9



TERLE XVIII

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED THORACIC WOUNDS

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	Chest wall only	thoracic,	thoracic,	Combined intra- abdominal & intrathoracic	Thoraco- abdominal
PRINCIPAL WOUND:	energiale Control Colors (Control Colors (Colors (Colo	maked streams to deliverable over at take stellar development	engagigatati kalandari - Gartina A Senniy da gitala Rassalla, i	ik thaddinau kilagit kilau minau n'ao miga fisino-brugatas (asin'amin'ana anakhinnina, ji	directivities to read that peak enquerously been distinguished
Intracranial	11	24	1/4	2	1.
Intravertebral	4	. 7	3	0	0
Maxillofacial -	1	0	0	0	0
Cervical	1	8	3	1	0
Intrathoracic	0	0	0	0	1
Thoraco-abdominal	0	14	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic		1	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	41	6	17	0	1
Abdominal wall only	1	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	e 1	0	3	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	-1	0	1	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	8	2 32	2 18	1 /4	0 2
TOTAL	86	94	61	8	5



TABLE XIX

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED ABDOMINAL WOUNDS

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS	Abdominal wall only	Intra- abdominal, known	Intra- abdominal suspected
PRINCIPAL WOUND	CO-dephysiologis-we field authorigh-entersity in equipment in the engineers of a supplement in the control of the engineers o	nestinativement sput thereases to uther more exclusivement electric state and the state of the s	and the second s
Intracranial	11	5	0
Intravertobral	1	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	1
Cervical	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	8	1	4
Thoraco-abdominal	0	. 0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	0	. 0	0
Intra-abdominal	0	0	. 0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	. 0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	1	0	1
soft tissue	3	0	. 0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	6	. 0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	15 19	2 12	2 22
TOTAL	64	20	30



TIBLE XX

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS:

CASES WITH ASSOCIATED UPFER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT OF BONE

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS:	Soft tissue only	Soft tissue & artery	Soft tissue & artery & nerve	Soft tissue & nerve
FRINCIFAL WOUND:			etan dilakulan eri delilakulan kanan eri delilakulan eri delilakulan eri delilakulan eri delilakulan eri delil	o or recommendation and recommendation to the contract of the
Intracranial	52	1	1	0
Intravertebral	6	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	3	0	0	0
Cervical	4	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	28	1	0	1
Thoraco-abdominal	29	1	1	1
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	14	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	63	2	0	1
Abdominal wall only	2	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	. 0
only	6	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	17 32	0	0	0
TOTAL	256	5	2	. 3



TAPLE XXI

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS: CASES WITH ASSOCIATED UPPER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITH BONE INVOLVED

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS:	Soft tissue & bone	Soft tissue & artery & bone	Soft tissuc & bone & nerve & artery		Trau- matic ampu- tation
IRINCIPAL WOUND:	роментного в воложите в филосория в при по в се и по в общения в при по в общения в по в общения в по в общения	ente distribution del des de la companya de la com	от да теороторуу фонто оченосогоодогоодогооной болойну бурогоодо үерө бүгө	a Anno diselleri in indicate producti del productione del producti del	
Intracranial	24	1	0	1	1
Intravertebral	4	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	4	0	1	0	0
Intrathoracic	33	0	0	1	0
Thoraco-abdominal	31	1	0	1	2
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	. 11	4	0	1	1
Intra-abdominal	34	3	0	1	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0 .
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone & soft	3	0	0	0	1
tissue Unclassified multiple	18 27	0	0	2	2 10
TOTAL	189	11	1	8	17



TABLE XXII

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUNDS:

CASES WITH ASSOCIATED LOWER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITHOUT INVOLVEMENT OF BONE

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS:	Soft tissue only	Soft tissue & artery	Soft tissue & artery & norve	Soft tissue & nerve
FRINCIFAL WOUND:	dalam dalam dagapang kemalanggan dam digap berguan	in dissipativaleum in termentine and displayed and dissipatival programme and an extensive security	etinistija talai - enhumateria paria disent- on teneria militari te talandi tija talandi tija talandi tija tal	ncodinatare a condinataren artikalariak
Intracranial	37	1	0	0
Intravertebral	3	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	1	0	0	0
Cervical	3	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	26	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	43	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	25	1	0	2
Intra-abdominal	135	6	0	2
Abdominal wall only	1	0	0	Ö
Upper ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	2	0	0	ð
Lower ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	1
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0 39	1 3	0	0
TOTAL	316	12	0	5



TABLE XXIII

INCIDENCE ASSOCIATED WOUNDS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS CASES WITH ASSOCIATED LOWER EXTREMITY WOUNDS WITH BONE INVOLVED

ASSOCIATED WOUNDS:	Soft tissue & bone	Soft tissue & artery & bone	Soft tissue & artery & nerve & bone	Soft tissue & bone & norve	Trau- matic ampu- tation
FRINCIFAL WOUND:	ergilandere e en errefensk enner fillillige klaser en e	emen disser kulda tilamida salandura sina akka kulandura kulandura kulandura kulandura kulandura salandura sal	onsenti utatinasi erastandindapallinka), kih utonasi tussat toisia	n de de la company de la c	encer yn Mudwidd arenn o Al Anth Americanny (fernyllinia)
Intracranial	21	2	0	0	1
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial -	0	0	. 0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	Q
Intrathoracic	11	3	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	13	3	.0	0	1
Combined intra-abcominal & intrathoracic	9	0 -	1	0	2
Intra-abdominal	55	2	0	3	5
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	3	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	3	0	0	0	1
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	1 28	0 3	0 1.	2 1	2 10 an conductivitation
TOTAL	145	13	2	6	22



TABLE XXIV

INCIDENCE OF ARTERIES INJURED (1) (Excluding Traumatic Amputations)

ARTERIES INJURED	Axillary	Brachial	Femoral	Popliteal	Radial or ulnar	Tibial or peroneal
FRINCIFAL WOUND:				дишинического национално на раздицифицијалиционица (Statistical de Statistica de como completicação de como completicação de como como como como como como como com	
Intracranial	0	3	1	0	0	1
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
Muxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	1	0
Intrathoracic	1	1	1	0	0	2
Thoraco-abdominal	0	2	0	1	0	2
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	2	0	0	2	2
Intra-abdominal	1	4	7	()	0	1
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	1	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	0	0	0	0	0
only	0	0	9	0	0	3
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0	0	6	5 2	0	8
TOTAL	4	13	28	8	4	20

Continued next page



TABLE XXIV Cont'd.

INCIDENCE OF ARTERIES INJURED (2) (Excluding Traumatic Amputations)

ARTERIES INJURFD	Intra- abdominal	Intra- cranial*	Intra- thoracic	Multiple	Others	Sub- clavian
FRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	1	28	0	2	0	0
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	3	3
Intrathoracic	0	0	7	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	4	0	1	J.	0	0
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	1	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	26	0	0	1	. 0	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0 ·	0
soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0	0 2	0	1 0	0	0
TOTAL	32	30	9	5	4	3

^(*) Artery or venous sinus.



TARLE XXV

INCIDENCE OF NERVES INJURED (1)
(Excluding Traumatic Amputations)

NERVES INJURED	Brachial plexus	Modian	Radial	Ulnar	Other nerve*	Other
FRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	0	0	1	1	0	0
Intravertobral	2	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corvical	3	1	1	0	2	0
Intrathoracic	2	0	0	1	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	0	1	0	1	0	1
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	0	2	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	0	1	2	0	1	1 .
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue	0	. 0	1	1	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0	1 0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL	8	4	7	8	4	2

^(*) Extracranial or extravertebral

.

TABLE XXV Cont'd

INCIDENCE OF MERVES INJURED (2) (Excluding Traumatic Amputations)

MERVES INJURED Femoral Multiple Feroneal Scientic Tibial Unclassified

FRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	, 0	0	0
Cervical	0	2	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	0	0	0	0	1	0
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	1	1.	2	1	0
Intra-abdominal	0	0	0	6	0	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	1
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
only	2	0	0	0	1	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tiscue Unclassified multiple	0	2	1	1	2	0
TOTAL	Ś	6	2	10	6	1



SECTION II

SURGERY, ANESTHESIA.

REPLACEMENT THERAPY, CHEMOTHERAPY, OXYGEN THERAPY

AND

MISCELLANEOUS DATA & OBSERVATIONS



The tables in this section are largely self explanatory.

Primary operations, debridements, subsidiary operations, operating time, secondary operations, and anesthesia for primary and secondary surgery are presented in the order named.

Table XXXIII presents the recorded information relative to oxygen therapy. There was no record of oxygen therapy in 886 of the 1450 deaths. It is most probable that oxygen was given at times without making an entry on the patient's record. It is known, however, that oxygen therapy was indicated at times when it was not given. The cases listed in the column divoted to oxygen therapy during operation are, with few exceptions, those to which oxygen was administered as a part of the anesthetic mixture.

Table XLVII shows that 945 of the deaths studied occurred in evacuation hospitals, and 505 in field hospitals. In the group of 65 cases that were seen in a field hospital and transferred to an evacuation hospital for surgery, those with intracrenial wounds (32 cases) head the list. The policy of transferring nearly all with intracrenial wounds to an evacuation hospital for surgery accounts for this figure, and it is fair to assume that few if any of these would have survived had they been held in the field hospitals. The same is not true of the 10 cases with unclassified multiple wounds, and the 8 cases with intratheracic wounds in this group. Many of these might have survived had they been held for surgery in the field hospital. These two principal wound groups are the ones in which the transportability of the battle casualty is most apt to be

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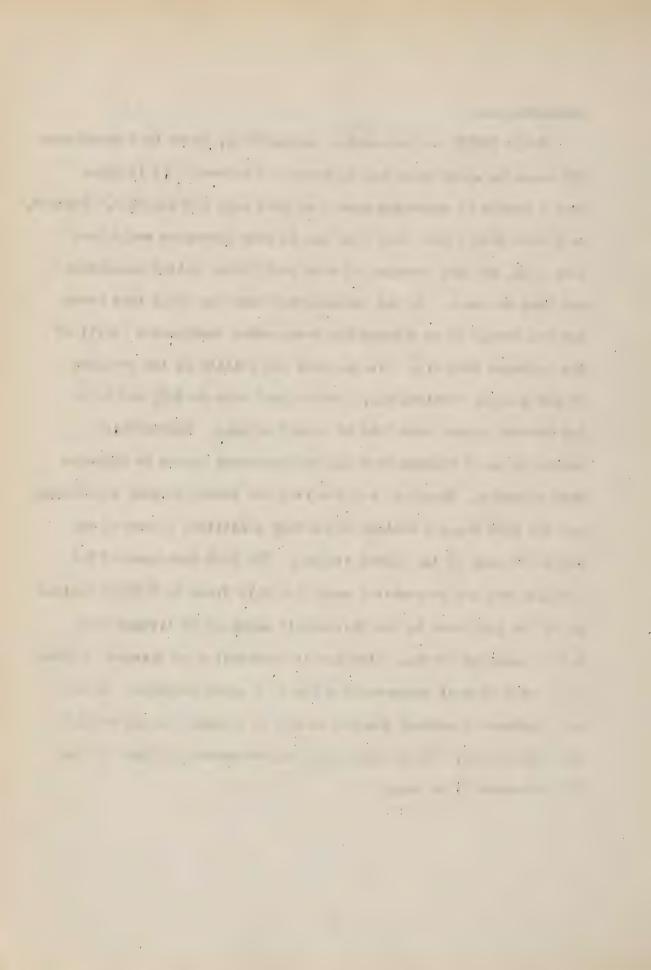
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APPEAR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 ASSESSMENT AND ADDRESS OF T

overestimated.

Table XLVIII on most-mortem examinations, shows that there were 675 cases in which there was no record of autorsy. It is known that a number of automsies were done that were not renorted. However, many more should have been done and in many instances would have been done, had the pressure of work with living battle casualties not been so great. It was demonstrated time and again that every surgeon should do or witness the nost-mortem examination on all of his patients that die. His jud ment and ability in the problems of war surgery particularly, develop much more rapidly and to a far greater degree when this is done routinely. Microscopic examinations of tissues from all the important organs is likewise most valuable. Excellent reports from the Second Medical Laboratory and the 15th General Medical Laboratory constitute a part of the record of many of the deaths studied. The high incidence of fat ombolism was not appreciated until Lt. Col. Tracy B. Mallory advised us of its incidence in the microscopic sections of tissues from battle casualty deaths. Microscopic examination of tissues in those dying with nigment nenhromathies has been quite valuable. Gross and microscopic automsy studies should be required on all battle casualty deaths. Their educational by products contribute to the effectiveness of an army.



FRIMARY OF ERATIONS AS RELATED
TO FRINCIPAL MOUNDS (1)

FRIMARY OFERATIONS	Amputation	Craniotomy			Other operations
FRINCITAL WOUND:					
Intracranial	3	101	20	0	2
Intravertebral	0	0	5	12	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	5	0	2
Cervical	0	1	11	0	6
Intrathoracic	2	1	40	4	1
Thoraco-abdominal	5	0	6	0	0
Combined intra-abdomin & intrathoracic	nal .8	0	1	1.	1
Intra-abdominal	11	0	5	3	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	1	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue	2	0	5	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	5	0	16	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	40 	0 5	36 25	0 3	1 2 2000 11- 10 hillipsima lapparatages
TOTAL	84	108	176	23	15

and the govern-

TABLE XXVI Cont'd

TO FRINCIPAL YOUNDS (2)

IRIVARY OF ERATIONS	Laparotomy	Thoraco- laparotomy	Thoracotomy	Abdominal stab with- out laparo tomy
IRINCIPAL WOUND:			an-ellerin verman frigigiterum - ellerin renderet melaprimite geographis verm	
Intracranial	5	. 0	0	0
Introvertebral	0	0	0	. 0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	. 0
Cervical	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	2	0	33	0
Thoraco-abdominal	100	12	109	18
Combined intra-abdominal & intra-thoracic	42	0	7	0
Intra-abdominal	327	1	0	0
Abdominal wall only	2	0	0 '	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	′ 0	0
. cnly Lower ext. bone & soft	2	0	0	0
tissue Unclassified multiple	1 8	0 1	0 2	0
TOTAL	489	14	151	19

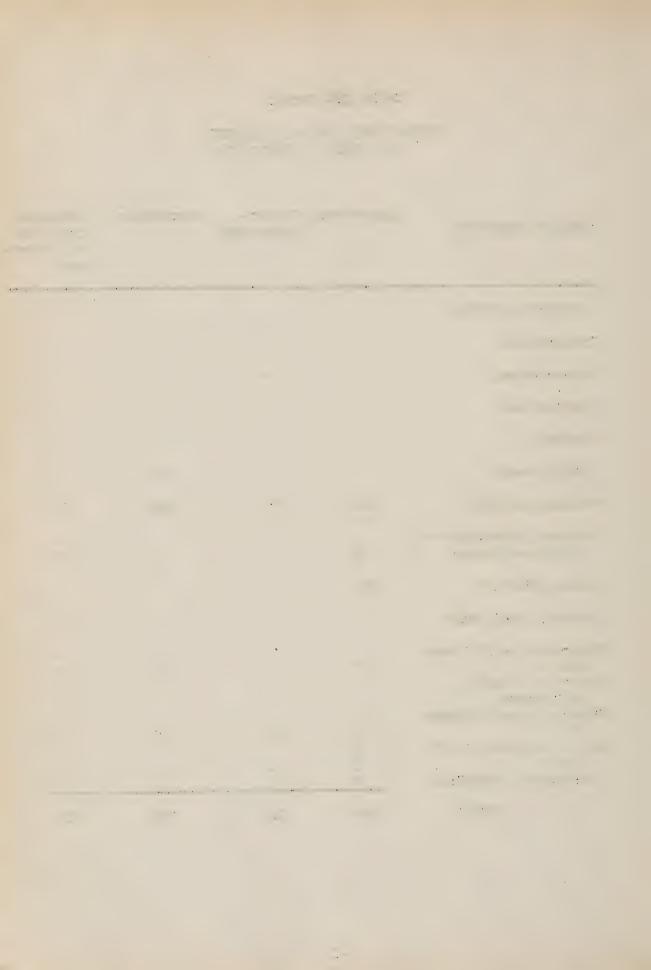


TABLE XXVII

DEBRIDEMENT OF OTHER WOUNDS ASSOCIATED WITH FRIMARY OF ERATION FOR THE FRINCIPAL WOUND *

DEBRIDEMENT	All wounds	Omitted deliberately	No statement regarding	Fartial
FRINCIPAL "OUND:				
Intracranial	84	3	12	10
Intravertebral	. 9	0	3	0
Maxillofacial	. 0	2	0	0
Cervical	1	5	1	0
Intrathoracic	27	2	7	5
Thoraco-abdominal	113	3	44	19
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	39	2	5	3
Intra-abdominal	204	14	92	22
Abdominal wall only	. 2 .	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	. 0	0	0	0
soft tissue	1	1	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	7	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	23 16	9	<u>8</u> 3	2 3
TOTAL	526	46	172	64,

^(*) Not including those cases in which debridement was the primary (i.e., chief operation.



TABLE XXVIII

SUBSIDIARY OFERATIONS AT THE TITE OF THE FRIMARY OFERATION AS RELATED TO FRINCH AL WOUNDS (1)

SUBSIDIARY OF ERATIONS		Other operation		ectomy		Vitallium cuff used in artery
IRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	0	0	0	0	1	0
Intravertebral	0	6	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	2	. 0
Cervical	0	1	1	0	-3	1
Intrathoracic	0	5	0	0	1	0
Thoraco-abdominal	0	8	0	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	4	0	. 0	1	0
Intra-abdominal	2	21	1	1	1	0
Abdominal wall only	0	1	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0 -	0
soft tissue Unclassified multiple	1 2	2	0	1	0 3	0
TOTAL	5	49	3	3	12	1

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TABLE XXVIII Contid

SUBSIDIARY OF ERATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE FRIMARY OF ERATION AS RELATED TO TRIUCITAL WOUNDS (2)

SUBSIDIARY OF ERATIONS	Bronchos- copy	Cast or plaster splint		costal		facial
FRINCHAL NOUND:						agus eronnaveros tinguellisad erablanteade (injuligado
Intracranial	1	12	5	1	10	9
Intravertebral	0	. 5	0	0	0	1
Maxillofacial	0	0	1	0	. 0.	4
Cervical	1	1	0	0	8	1
Intrathoracic	12	12	0	7	3	5
Thoraco-abdominal	18	12	1	5	4	. 1
Combined intra-abdomin & intrathoracic	al 2	8	0	0	. 4	0
Intra-abdominal	5	43	Ó	1	. 23	5
Abdominal wall only	0	1	0	0	0	0.
Upper ext. soft tissue only Uprer ext. bone &	0	0	0	Ω	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	2	0	0	1	1
only Lower ext. bone & soft	0	8	0	0	1.0	0 .
tissue Unclassified multiple	0	51 16	1	0	8	1 3
TOTAL	41	171	9	, 14	77	· 31

, ***

OFFRATING TIME FOR FRIMLRY SURGERY
AS RELATED TO FRIMCH AL MOUNDS (1)

TITE IN MINUTES	Less than	30- 59	60 - 89	90-		150- 179	
TRINCIPAL WOUND:							
Intracranial	2	3	8	7	8	5	
Intravertebral	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Cervical	1	0	0	1	1	0	
Intrathoracic	0	4	5	2	4	3	
Thoraco-abdominal	1	2	8	6	11	8	
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	0	1	0	1	2	
Intra-abdominal	Z _i ,	4.	6	9	16	17	
Abdominal wall only	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	. 0	0	0	1	0	0	
only Lower ext. bone &	, 0	1	0	3	0	0	
soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0 2	4	6 2	3 4	2 2	2 3	
TOTAL	11	19	33	36	48	41	



TABLE XXIX Cont'd

OFERATING TIME FOR FRIMARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (2)

TITE IN MINUTES	180-	210 - 239	240 - 299	300- 360	More than 360	No record
IRINCITAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	5	0	1	1	2	87
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	15
Maxillofacial	1	0	0	0	0	4
Cervical	0	О	2	0	0	13
Intrathoracic	0	1	0	1	1	63
Thoraco-abdominal	5 .	۷	3	5	1	131
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	4	1	1	1	0	36
Intra-abdominal	19	8	6	1	0	247
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	3
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft i ssue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	6
only Lower ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
soft tissue Unclassified multiple	2	0	0	0 2	0	59 35
TOTAL	37	14	13	11	Z,	717

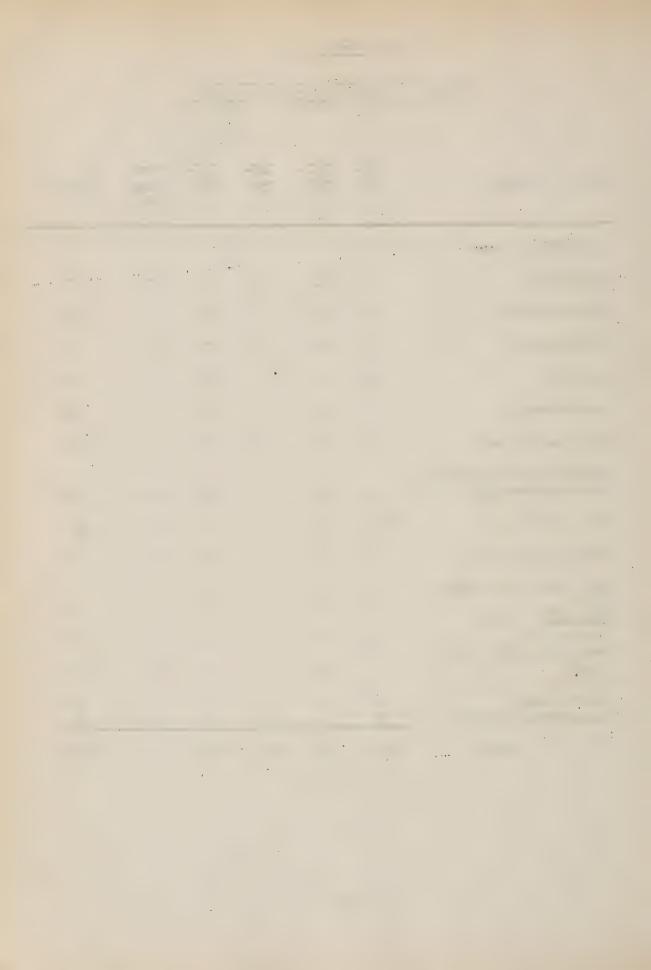


TABLE XXX

SECONDARY (LATER) OF ERATIONS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (1)

SECONDARY (LATER) OF ERATIONS	Abdominal stab without laparotomy	Ampu- tation	Broncho- scopy	Cast or plaster splint		Cystos- tomy
IRINCH AL WOUND:						
Intracranial	0	1	2	2 .	16	0
Intravertebral	0	0	1	1	0	2
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	1	1	3	1	1
Thoraco-abdominal	1	1	3	0	1	0
Combined intra-abdom & intrathoracic	inal O	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	0	4	2	0	0	` 3
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tiss only Upper ext. bone &	ue O	0	0	0	, o	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tiss	0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	0	2	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Unclassified multipl	0 e 0	6	0	0	0 3	1 0
TOTAL	1	15	9	6	21	7

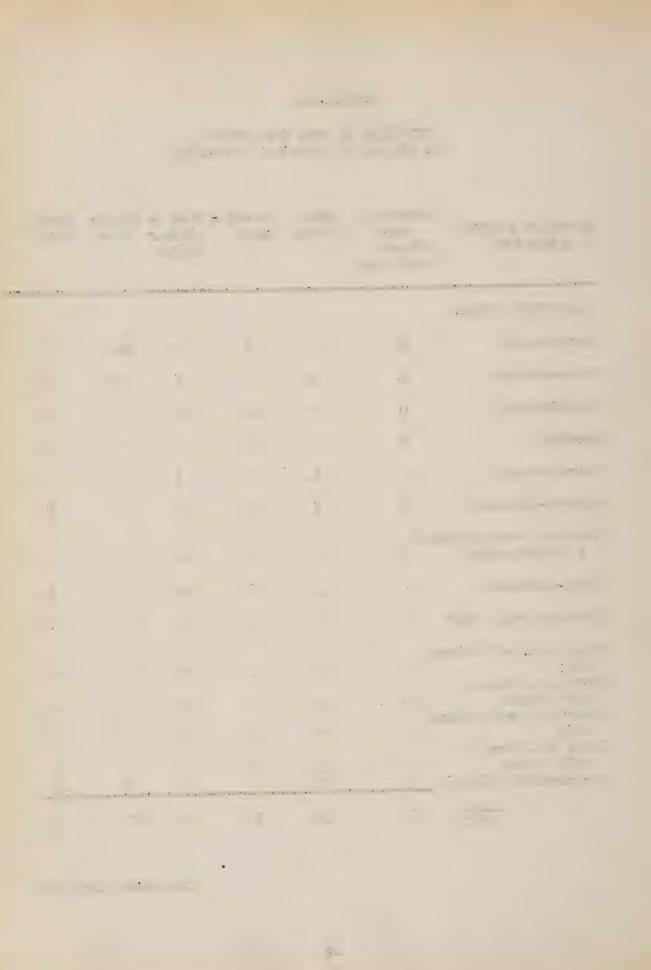


TABLE XXX Cont Ed

SECONDARY (LITER) OF ERATIONS AS RELATED TO FRUNCH AL WOUNDS (2)

	ebride- ent	Died during secondary surgery	tube to	Dressing*	Fasci- otomy	Incision of abscess
IRINCII AL WOUND						
Intracranial	7	1	1	0	0	2
Intravertebral	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0,	0	0	0
Cervical	1	1	0	0	. 0	0
Intrathoracic	2	0	4	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	5	0	5	0	0	1
Combined intra-abdoming & intrathoracic	0	0	1	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	7	0	0	0	0	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0 .	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	0	0	1	0	0
only	3	0	0	1	1	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue Unclassified multiple	3 2	0 2	0 C	3 0	0	0
TOTAL	32	4 .	11	5	·ı	4

^(*) Recorded only when done under anesthesia.

TABLE XXX Cont'd

SECONDARY (LATER) OF ERITIONS AS RELATED TO TRINCULAL WOUNDS (3)

SECONDARY (LATER) OFFRATIONS			Opening of colostomy*	opera-		
IRICHAL YOUD:					onne minima demonstration de l'inscription de l'inscription de l'inscription de l'inscription de l'inscription	german filor a platet typisk filor arrivate thypisk spring
Intracranial	0	1	0	3	0	0
Intravertobral	0	0	0	. 0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	1	0	0
Intrathoracic	1	0	0	. 0	0	0
Thorneo-abdominal	0	3	0	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdomin & intrathéracic	nal O	1.	0	0	0	1
Intra-abdominal	0	5	2	4	0	1
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	9	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone %	0	0	0	. 0	0	0
soft tissue Unclassified multiple	0	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	13	2	8	0	2

^(*) Recorded only when done under anesthesia.



TABLE XXX Contid

SECONDARY (LATER) OPERATIONS AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (4)

SECONDARY (LATER) OF ERATIONS	Secon- dary closure	0 2				Trache- otomy
FRINCIPAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	1	0	6	0	0	0
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	0	О
Intrathoracic	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thoraco-abdominal	2	0	4	0	1	0
Combined intra-abdomina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	5	0	3	0	0	0
Abdominal wall only	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
& bone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	, 0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unclassified multiple	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	0	14	0	Ś	0

ANESTHESIA FOR PRIMARY SURGERY
AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUNDS (1)

TABLE XXXI

ANUSTRITIC AGENTS AND NETHODS	closed	Ether, Flagg method	Ether, open drop	Ether, unclas- sified	Endo- tracheal	Nitrous oxide
FRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	16	1	5	24	31	8
Intravertebral	2	0	0	5	4	2
Maxillofacial	2	0	1	0	2	2
Cervical	6	0	1	0	2	5
Intrathoracic	31	0	· 1	20	33	22
Thoraco-abdominal	89	1	5	55	100	77
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	23	0	1	19	22	20
Intra-abdominal	119	2	25	107	112	96
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0 .	2	1	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	0	0	1	2	1
only Lower ext. bone &	4	0	5	4	0	4
soft tissue	20	0	1	18	6	16
Unclassified multiple	11	0	0	22	16	
TOTAL	324	4	45	277	331	262

TABLE XXXI Cont?d

ANESTFESIA FOR PRIMARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOUNDS (2)

ANESTHETIC AGENTS AND METHODS	Local	No record, or none		Fentothal sodium	Regional	Spinal
IRINCIPAL WOUND:	,					
Intracranial	42	31	0	33	1	. 0
Intravertebral	5	5	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	1	3	0	1	0	0
Cervical	3	7	0	3	0	0
Intrathoracic	9	. 18	1	11	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	3	35	0	3	0	0
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	1	. 4	1	3	0	0
Intra-abdominal	0	96	1	8	0	0 .
Abdominal wall only	0	1	0	1	0	1
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone 2 soft	0 .	0	0	0	0	0
tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	2	0	3	0	0
only Lower ext. bone & soft	0	3	0	7	0	1
tissue	0	23	0	. 9	0	1
Unclassified multiple	3	14	0	\$	0	0
TOTAL	67	242	3	90	i	3

^(*) Including ethyl chloride used for induction.

TABLE XXXII

ANESTHESIA FOR SECONDARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOUNDS (1)

AMESTHETIC AGENTS AND METHODS	Ether, closed system	Ether, Flagg method	open		Endo- tracheal	Nitrous oxide
FRINCIPAL WOUND:		der Protestingen Amerikaniskaplante gemak dip yelikilangilmil				
Intracranial	1	.0	. 0	2	3	1
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial ·	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	0	0	1	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	2	0	0	0	0	2
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	1	0	0	0	0	1
Intra-abdominal	2	0	1	5	3	2
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Uprer ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	. 0	1	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	2	0	1	2	0	2
soft tissue	0	0	0	7	0	0
Unclassified multiple	1	0	0	1	1.	1
TOTAL	9	0	2	19	7	9

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TABLE XXXII Cont?d

AMESTYESIA FOR SECONDARY SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (2)

ANESTHETIC AGENTS AND METHODS	Local	No record, or none			Regional	Spinal
I RINCTFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	5	10	0	5	0	1
Intravertebral	0	3	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	1	0	1	0	0
Intrathoracic	1	4	0	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	. 3	8	0	0	0	1
Combined intra-abdomina & intrathoracic	0	1	0	0	0	1
Intra-abdominal	3	13	0	3	0	2
Abdominal wall only	0	, 0 ,	0	0	0	. 0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0 .	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	1	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone & soft	0	2	0	1	. 0	0
tissue	1	* 5	0	2	0 .	0
Unclassified multiple	3	•	0	1	. 0	0
TOTAL	16	48	0	. 13	0	5

^(*) Including ethyl chloride used for induction.

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TABLE XXXIII

OXYGEN THEREPY AS RELATED TO IRLICITLE MOUND

	Oxygen before opera- tion	Oxygen during opera- tion	Oxygen after opera- tion	No record of oxygen
PRINCIP.L MOUND:				
Intracranial	25	21	20	240
Intravertebral	<i>L</i> ;	2	3	18
Laxillofacial	0	2	0	6
Cervical	8	8	2	13
Intrathoracic	22	35	24	74
Thoraco-abdominal	18	99	39	90
Combined intra-abdominal	12	24	9	24
â intrathoracic Intra-abdominal	26	131	63	227
Abdominal wall only	0	1	1	1
Upper ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	3
Upper ext. bone & soft	0	1	1	9
tissue Lower ext. soft tissue only	1	5	7	21
Lower ext. bone & soft	6	21	21 .	72
tissue Unclassified multiple	13	13	4	88
TOTAL CASES	136	363	194	886

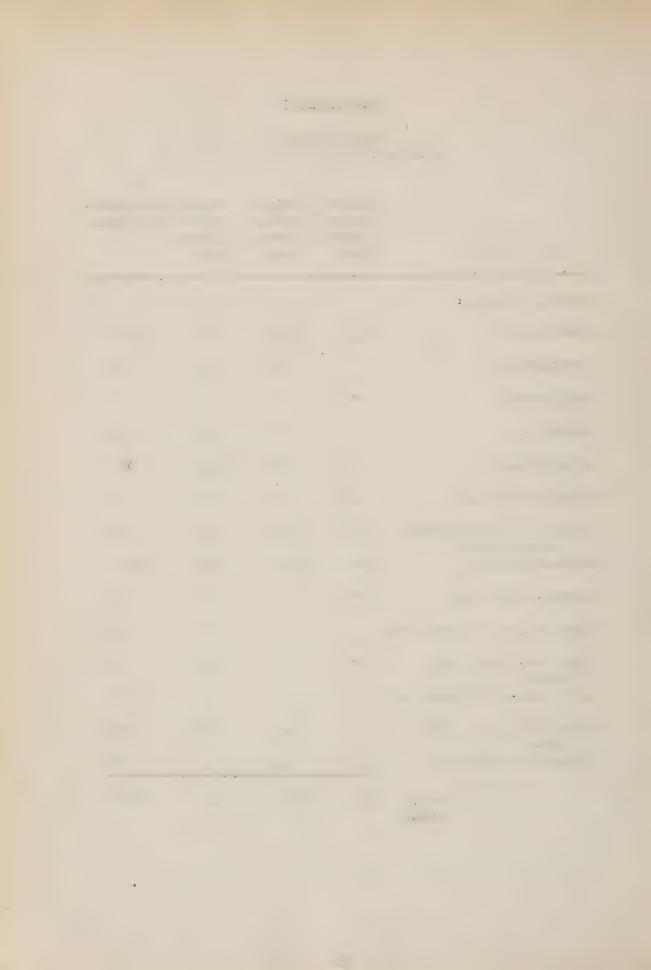


TABLE XXXIV

CHEROTHERAPY AS RULLATED TO DELICIBLE OUND

CTETIOCTATIC LEUGO* IND SODA UCED		Sulfon- amide alone	and	given,		No record of chemotherapy
PRINCIPAL OUND:				registeratio revisivo ristravistro - ristra esperati		
ntracranial	50	37	23	17	48	187
ntravertebral	8	4	4	2	8	11
axillofacial	2	1	J	J	1	5
ervical	5	3	1	0	4	16
ntrathoracic	12	21	19	3	38	86
horaco-abdominal	37	58	30	7	85	87
ombined intra-abdominal	. 13	15	5	4	19	26
intrathoracic ntra-abcominal	47	127	71	10	191	163
bdominal wall only	. 0	1	O.	0	1	2
pper ext. soft tissue	1	0	0	1	0	3
pper ext. bone &	1	5	0	.1	4	4
soft tissue byer ext. soft tissue	2;	1)	3	4	14	11
only ower ext. bone &	12	35	14	7	45	53
soft tissue nclassified multiple	13	15	9	3	23	77
CCTAL	205	335	179	59	481	731.

Excluding sulfamilamide applied to ounds at time of first aid dressing. Including 26 cases in hich soda was given without a sulfonamide as an adjuvant to blood transfusion therapy.



INTRAVENOUS FLASMA THERAFY BUFORT ADMISSION TO HOST ITAL AS RELATED TO FRINGIPAL WOUNDS (1)

TABLE XXXV

UNITS OF HUMAN ILASMA: (One unit is 250cc)	0%	1	2	3	ls,	5	
IRINCIFAL WOUND:							
Intracranial	161	55	40	19	14	2	
Intravertebral	10	7	4.	4	1	0	
Maxillofacial	5	1	2	0	0	0	
Cervical	13	3	L,	5	1	٦.	
Intrathoracic	57	12	34	13	9	3	
Thoraco-abdominal	65	32	40	34	25	8	
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	19	11	10	8	5	3	
Intra-abdominal	148	43	96	40	34	21	
Abdominal wall only	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	4	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue	Z _p	3.	0	1	1	2	
Lower ext. soft tissue only	18,	2	5	3	1	С	
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	36	13	21	16	12	4	
Unclassified, multiple	57	19	15	14	3	2	
TOTAL CASES	600	199	271	154	1.06	46	

^(*) No record of plasma administration, or none given.



TABLE XXXV Cont'd

INTRAVENOUS ILASMA THERAFY BEFORE ADMISSION TO HOSTITUAL AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUNDS (2)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA: (One unit is 250cc)	6	7	. 8	9	10	· 11' or mome
FRINCIFAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	3	2	1	0	0	0
Intravertebral	0	0	0	1	0 .	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	1	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	6	3	0	1	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	3	2	2	1	0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	2	0 .	0	0	0	14
Tntra-abdominal	15	5	3	1	1	1.米米
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	()	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	1***
only Lower ext. bone &	1	0	1	0	0	0
soft tissue	4	4	2	1		0
Unclassified, multiple	1	()	3	0	0	0
TOTAL CASES	35	16	13	5	2	3

^{(*) 12} units (**) 14 units

^(***) ll units

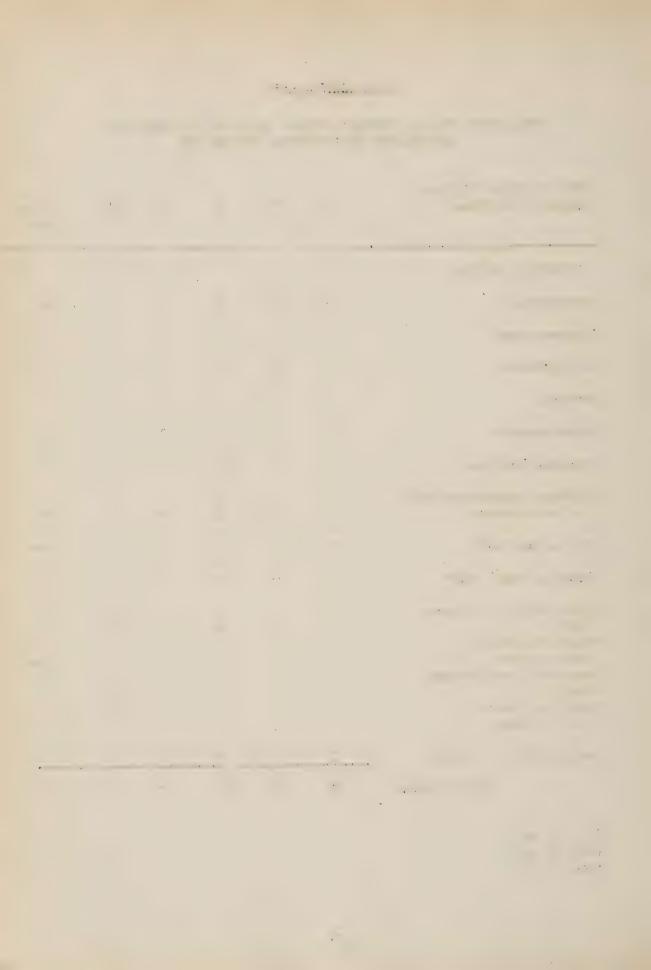


TABLE XXXVI

INTRAVENOUS FLASMA THERAFY AFTER ADMISSION TO HOST ITAL BEFORE SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRUNCIFAL WOUNDS (1)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA (One unit is 250cc)	, O**	1	2	3	. L į,	5
FRUICIFAL WOUNDS:	and the second s		iki magi tilis sapital probi alanga mana figurasa proper	одноводине из изотного то подоборенитура	2000 - 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 ° 1000 °	элээг хэлэг райн айн чайнында хэр наудаанда х
Intracranial	125	24	43	15	11	8
Intravertebral	11	3	8	0	1.	1
Maxillofecial	5	0	7	1	0	0
Cervical	20	3	0	2	0	0
Intrathoracic	83	13	16	13	7	4
Thoraco-abdominal	138	23	26	13	. 3	<i>L</i> _i .
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	34	6	8	3	· 4	1
Intra-abdominal	243	27	61	33	20	5
Abdominal wall only	2	0	0	1	0	0
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Uprer ext. bone&	2	1	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	7	3.	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	20	4	3	3.	3	0
soft tissue	58	14	11	6	6	6
Unclassified, multiple	<u>58</u>	15	18	5	Li STOOM JOHN OFFLINGE, EEETS OFF. ORES	um stasses situation
TOTAL CASES	871	134 .	195	93	59	34

^(*) No record of plasma administration, or none given.

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TABLE XXXVI Cont'd

INTRAVENOUS FLASMA THERAFY AFTER ADMISSION TO HOSFITAL BEFORE SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOUNDS (2)

UNITS OF HUMAN PLASMA (One unit is 250cc)	. 6	7	8	9	10	ll or more
FRINCIPAL WOUNDS:					allian, maryonita i ralliandi iliandi i	and an experience of the second secon
Intracranial	5	1.	1	1	1	2*
Intravertebral	2.	0	0	0	0	<u>].</u> **
Maxillofacial	0	1	0	0	0	0.
Cervical	Q	0	0	0	О	0
Intrathoracic	0	1	0	0	1	0
Thoraco-abdominal	1	0	7.	1	1.	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	3	0	0	. 0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	6	2	5	2	0	Sx
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	1	0	0	0	0
Urrer ext. bone % soft tissue	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. bone 3	4	5	3	1.	1	2xx
Unclassified, multiple	4	0	1	0	T. Services Services - Stronger	3255
TOTAL CASES	26	(.	8	6	5	11
(**) 18 units (xx) 12 1	units	of 4 d	ays - a	ts ts - (G bd. wow , multi	ind, sev	ver period vered pap- ectures,

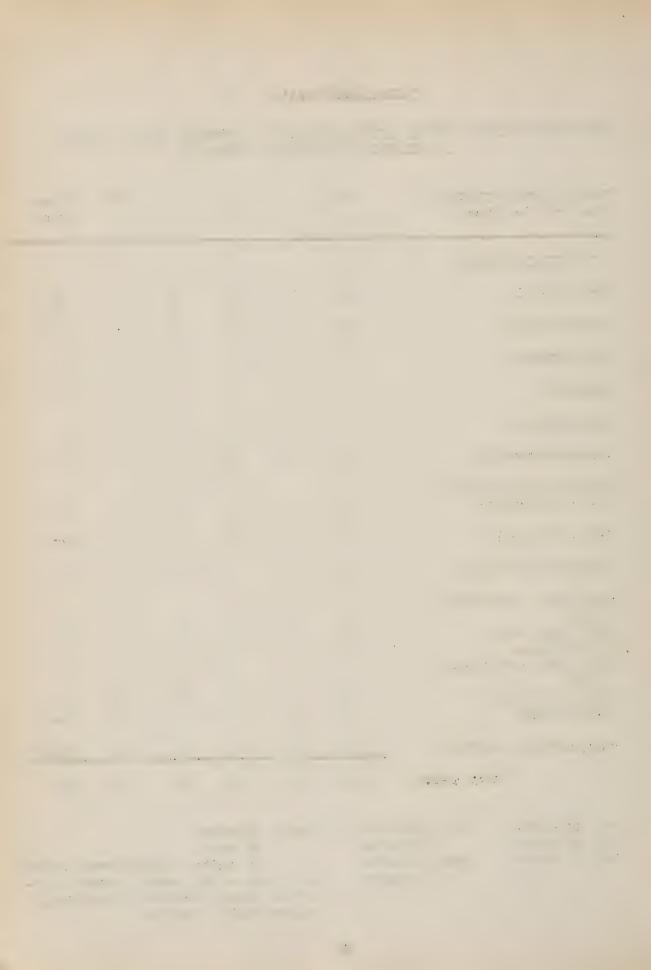


TABLE XXXVII

INTRAVENOUS !LASMA THERAPH DURING SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOUNDS (1)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA (One unit is 250cc)	0 *	1	2	3 .	· 4	5
PRINCIPAL WOUND:		eranam eran Jelan . Beland and ≪ art. S. mil	The second secon			ET V JOSHOOT LITTE TERMINER STORE STORE
Intracranial	280	8	6	1	6 7	1
Intravertebral	26	0	0	1	0	0
Maxillofacial	8	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	22	0	1	0	1	0
Intrathoracic	133	3	1	0	1 -	0
Thoraco-abdominal	193	Z _i .	10	0	1	1
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	48	Į.	2	2	0	1
Intra-abdominal	356	5,	19	10	6	2
Abdominal wall only	3	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	4	0	0	0	O	G
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1.0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone %	22	ŝ	1	2	, 4	0
soft tissue	96	3	12	1	3. '	0
Unclassified, multiple	108	A CONTRACTOR AND VALUE OF		0	0	0
. TOTAL CASES	1309	36	54	15	15	5

^(*) No record of plasma administration, or none given.

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TABLE XXXVII Contid

INTERVENOUS FLASNA THERAFY DURING SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (2)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA: (One unit is 250cc)	6	7	8	9	10	11 or more
PRINCIPAL WOUND:		mining allower - workers and grandenson w	de terrelative en anti-		*	ref definitions, refresid-coprospilessimal
Intracranial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	\cap	0
Cervical	1	. 0	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thornco-abdominal	1	7.	1	0	0	0
Combined intra-chdominal & intrathoracic	1	0	0	0	1	0
Intra-abdominal	1	0	2	1	1.	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	9	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	()	. 0	0	0	()	0
soft tissue	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclassified, multiple	0	0	0	0		O
TOTAL CASES	4.	1	3	3	S	2

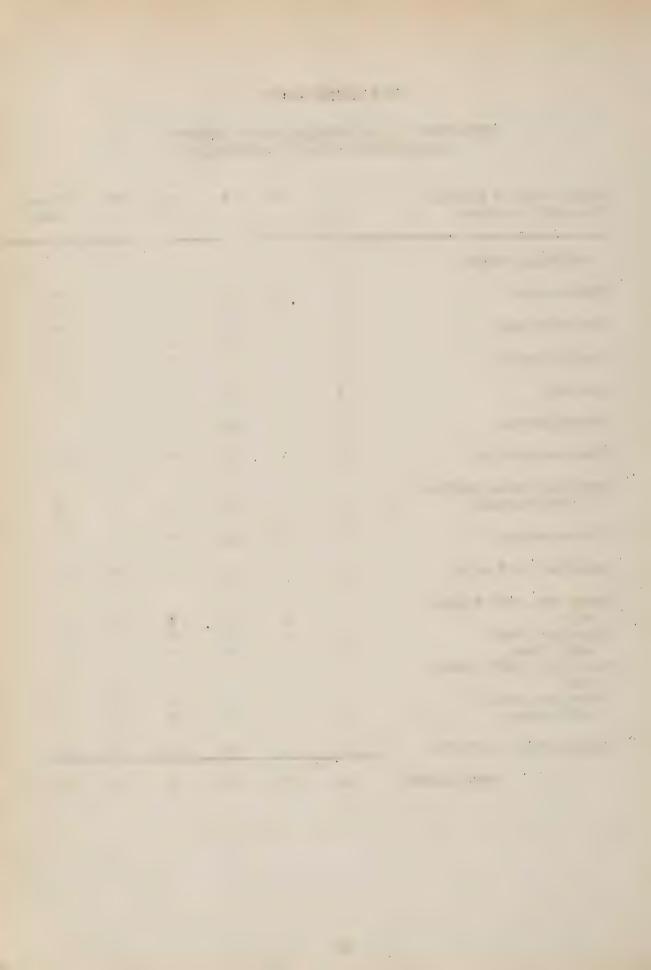


TABLE XXXVIII

INTRAVENOUS PLASMA THERAFY AFTER SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (1)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA: (One unit is 250cc)	\ O *	1	2	3	Z,	5	
FRINCIPAL WOUND:							
Intracranial	275	7	6	0	1	0	
Intravertebral	25	1	. 1	. 0 .	0	0	
Maxillofacial	7	0	1	0	0	0	
Cervical	23	2	. 0	0	0	0	
Intrathoracic	127	3	6	0	1.	0	
Thoraco-abdominal	183	11	7	2	3	1	
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	46	3	Z.	.2	1	. 0	
Intra-abdominal	331	16	24	12	12	4	
Abdominal wall only	5 .	0	0	1	0	0	
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	L	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	9	0	1	0	0 .	0	
only Lower ext. bone &	23	5	2 .	0	0	0	
soft tissue	93	2	7	4	3	1	
Unclassified, multiple	103	2	6	0	en j en julijan in de kan	O	
TOTAL CASES	1251	52	65	21	22	6	

^(*) No record of plasma administration, or none given.

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TABLE XXXVIII Cont'd

INTRAVENOUS I LASMA THERAFY FIER SURGERY AS RULLITED TO FRINCIPAL WOUNDS (2)

UNITS OF HUMAN FLASMA: (One unit is 250cc)	6	7	8	9	10	ll or
FRIPCII AL WOUND:						make the property of the property of the control of
Intracranial	2	1	3	1	0	0
Intravertobral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	- 0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	. 0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0 =	0	1	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	3	0	1	0	1	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	2	1	0	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	6	0	0	0	2]*
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Urrer ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	1	0	0	0	0	. 0
soft tissue	1	1	1	1	0	0
Unclassified, multiple	0	1	1	0	0	CARGOLIF THE RELATION
TOTAL CASES	15	Z _i	7	2	3	1

^{(*) 12} units

The second second

TABLE XXXIX

BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAFY BEFORE SURGERY AS RELATED TO FRINCIPAL WOUND (1)

UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD: (One unit is 500cc)	0*	1	2	3	4	5	
PRINCIPAL WOUND:							
Intracranial	211	37	27	9	5	2	
Intravertebral	14	4	5	2	1	1	
Maxillofacial	5	1.	1	1	0	0	
Cervical	13	4	3	4	1	0	
Intrathoracic	66	29	18	8	9	6	
Thoraco-abdominal	78	33	39	23	18	6	
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	25	ò	9	6	5	1	
Intra-ebdominal	165	56	65	45	2.3.	14	
Abdominal wall only	5	1	0	0	0	0	
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Uprer ext. bone &	3	0	0	1	0	0	
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	7	1	1	0	1	0	
only Lower ext. bone &	22	1	5	3	2	1	
soft tissue	53	16	16	7	10	7	
Unclassified, multiple	41.	27	15	12	9	3	
TOTAL CASES	707	219	201	121	103	41	

^(*) No record of intravenous administration of blood, or none given.

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TABLE XXXIX Cont'd

BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAPY BUFORE SURGERY AS RELITED TO FRINCIPAL WOUND (2)

UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD: (One unit is 500cc)	6	7	8 .	9	10	11
FRINCIPAL WOU'D:	magement from migration and organization depth followed control	ilide - 9 unionrotherad dub- glöttigtig gröbundlera	a til c'i dissintativessa differente, en e sequet	V 0 10	ikadishirosi sistindakhilasisilikusabiya halasibu 4 Adak 16	undia ago po como tambo e merene e e empere pose a
Intracranial	3	1	1	0	0	0
Introvertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	0	0	0	0	1	0
Intrathoracic	1.	0	1	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	8:	3	1	3	0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	2	0	0	1	1	0
Intra-abdomiral	11	5	2	1	3	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper cxt. bone & soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	0 -	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	5	2	2	0	0	Ω
Unclassified, multiple	2	0	1	0	0	to musicolorium timo viliage
TOTAL CASES	29	11	7	5	5	3.

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A Comment of the Comm

BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAFY DURING SURGERY
AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOULD (1)

UNITS OF WHOLF BLOOD: (One unit is 500cc)	0*	1	.2	3	4	5	
FRINCIFAL WOUND:							
Intracranial	243	20	21	٤	2	0	
Intravertebral	21	2	1	2	0	1	
Maxillofacial	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Cervical	21	1	2	0	. 0	0	
Intrathoracic	117	9	7	3	3	0	
Thoraco-abdominal	132	15	34	16	5	3	
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	34 .	8	6	5	2.	S	
Intra-abdominal	257	30	53	29	18	6	
Abdominal wall only	3	n	0	0	0	0	
Uprer ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	4	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	10	0	0	0	0	0	
only Lower ext. bone &	19	L _t .	3	4	1.	0	
soft tissue	72	6	. 22	6	1	2	
Unclassified, multiple	96	8	5	0		2	
TOTAL CASES	1037	103	154	71	33	16	

^(*) No record of intravenous administration of blood, or none given.

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TABLE XL Cont'd

BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAFY DURING SURGERY AS RELATED TO IRINOIFAL VOUND (2)

UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD: (One unit 's 500cc)	. 6	7	8	9	10	11	
FRINCIFAL WOUND:							
Introcronial	2	0	1	0	0	Ò	
Introvortobral	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Maxillofocial	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cervical	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Introthoracic	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Thoraco-abdominal	6	0	1	0	0	0	
Combined intre-abdominal & intrethoracic	3	1	0	0	0	0	
Intro-abdominal	5	3	1	4	7	7.	
Abdominal wall only	0	0.	0	0	0	0	
Upror ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	. 0	0	0	0	0	О	
only Lower ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0	
soft tissue	3	1 -	0	0	7.	0	
Unclassified, rultiple	0	2	0	0	0	STATE OF STA	
TOTAL CASES	18	7	Z ₁	Z:	5	1.	

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TABLE XLI

BLOOD TRANSFUSION THERAFY AFTER SURGERY
AS RELATED TO FRINCIFAL WOUND (1)

UNITS OF WHOLE BLOOD: (One unit is 500cc)	0*	` 1	2	3	- 4	5
FRINCIPAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	267	11	10	2	4	1
Introvertebral	23	2	2	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	6	1	1	0	0	0
Cervical	20	4	0	1	. 0	0
Intrathoracic	112	13	5	4	3	.1
Thoraco-abdominal	159	26	14	2	2	4
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	43	5	7	1	3	0
Intra-abdominal	287	48	30	13	10	9
Abdominal wall only	3	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	4	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	9	0	1.	0	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	23	3	5	0	3	0
soft tissue	80	11	4	5	3	5
Unclassified, multiple	93	10	7	2	2	0
TOTAL CASES	1129	134	83	30	30	20

^(*) No record of intravenous administration of blood, or none given.



TABLE XLI Contid

PLOOD TRANSPUSION THERAPY AFTER SURGERY AS RILATED TO FRINCIPAL MOUNDS (2)

UNITS OF THOLF BLOOD: (One unit is 500cc)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FRINCIFAL WOUND:	irinin didinidika pulman pipinan kang didinidika	alandes de Princia en en esta de princia de la composição de la composição de la composição de la composição d		itriga (Imperior) girarde (* 1640 - Heim	ээгдэн төвст Лухов балдаг са	e 462 au és camicale es sémit i re	Renderman in endunding
Introcranial	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Introvertebral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corvical	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	1	0	2	. 2	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intra-abdominal	4	1	2	2	1	0	1
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	0.	0
only Lower ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	Ο ,	0
soft tissue	5	2	1	0	1	0	0
Unclassified, multiple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CASES	8	3	6	2	2	0	1



TABLE XLII

STOTOLIC BLOOL PRESSURE OF ADVISOR TO HOSPITEL

AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL COURD (1)

ARTHIAL TRICION II. 100. Hg.	Zero	2 -3 3	40-53	60-63	70 - 78	80-88
PRINCIPAL WOUND:	Printerna Printerna in September 1990	Manager of the second of the s				pagagg, gglossi ** ra
Intracranial	7	Ü.	. 4	8	6	5
Intravertebral	3	J	2	0 .	J	2
Maxillofacial	0	0	1	J	0	0
Cervical	2	O	1	J	1	0
Intrathoracio	3	S	2	2	3	7
Thoraco-abderinal	3	1	7	6	5	10
Combined intra-abdominal	7	0	3	3	0	3
& intrathoracic Intra-abdorinal	30	1.	19	9	3	14
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue	2	0	1	0	0	0
only Upper ext, bone &	2	0	0	0	O.	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	1	0	0	0	. 1
only Lower ext. bone &	8	0	2	4	0	2
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple	10	0	4	Ċ	0	ŽĮ.
TOTAL CASES	88	3	40	38	23	48

(Continued on next page)

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TABLE XLII Cont'd

SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE ON ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND (2)

ARTERIAL TENSION IN mm. Hg.	90-98	100-118	120-138	140-158	160 or more	No record
PRINCIPLE WOUND:						
Intracranial	7	28	25	21	12	174
Intravertebral	2	4	0	0	0 ·	14
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	1	6
Cervical	2	1	4	1	0	13
Intrathoracic	6	5	7	0	0	98
Thoraco-abdominal	2	21	8	3	0	141
Combined intra-abdominal	3	3	2	0	0	35
& intrathoracic Intra-abdominal	11	19	17	1	0	285
Abdominal wall only	0	1	0	0	0	2
Upper ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0	1
only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	0	0	8
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	1	1	2	2	0	22
only Lower ext. bone &	4	5	2	2	1	84
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple	1	9	3	1	0	76
TOTAL CASES	39	97	70	31	14	. 959



TABLE XLIII

LOWEST RECORDED SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE* FOR CASES IN SHOCK
AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND

ARTERIAL TEMSION IN mm. Hg	Zero	2-38	40 - 58	60-78	80-88	90-98
PRINCIPAL WOUND:						
Intracranial	16	0	5	18	10	10
Intravertebral	3	0	3	1	2	5
Maxillofacial	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cervical	4	0	2	0	1	3
Intrathoracic	13	0	2	7	10	9
Thoraco-abdominal	18	1	10	23	12	5
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	11	0	5	4	6	1
Intra-abdominal	58	3	19	21	18	16
Abdominal wall only	' 0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	2	0	1	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	3	0	0 .	0	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	3	1	0	2	1	1
Lover ext. bone & soft tissue	14	1	4	12	3	3
Unclassified, multiple	13	0	5	9	6	5
TOT/I CASE	S 158	6	57	97	69	58

^{*} Excluding a gradual terminal decline immediately preceding death.

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HATURE OF EVILENCE FOR SHOCK IN CLOSES WITHOUT RECORDED HYPOTENSION AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND

B.P. 100 B.P. 100 Presence Shock Therapy No evior more or more of shock suspected suggests dence of

273 104

179

388

	but pulse rapid & weak*	but shock recorded	recorded	by inference	· shock	shock
PRINCIPAL TOUND:			- 4 ettlandið filmið (4 - Sammakamannin milli dertildingga av			
ntrecranial	10	0	30	13	63	122
ntravertebral	0	0	3	0	4	6
uxillofacial	0	0	0	1	4	2
ervical	1	0	3	1	5	5
atrathoracic	3	0	23	24	40	7
ioraco-abdominal	5	0	44	17	72	5
ombined intra-abdorinal	0	0	10	1	19	2
& intrathoracic	3	2	93	45	119	6
odominal wall only	О	0	0	0	0	3
bper ext. soft tissue orly	0	0	0	1	0	0
per ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	0	0	4	3
byer ext. soft tissue only	0	0	10	3	4	6
bwer ext. bone &	1	0	26	11	34	5
soft tissue classified, multiple	1	0	31	17	20	7

^{*}No comment on shock in the case remorts,

TOTAL CASES 29



TABLE XLV

URINARY OUTFUT AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND

URINARY EXCRETION	Output adcquate	Apparently adequate but record incomplete	Anuria*	Oliguria/ recorded		
FRINCIFAL MOUND:						
Intracranial	3	9	2	3	.2	278
Intravertebral	0	3	0	1	2	21
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cervical	2	1	0	1	0	21
Intrathoracic	5	2	1	2	0	128
Thoraco-abdominal	7	6	5	14	7	173
Combined intra-abdomi	inal 2	0	0	7	0	50
Intra-abdominal	12	7	13	32	11	333
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	0	0	3
Urper ext. soft tissuonly Upper ext. bone &	ae 0	0	0	1	O	3
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissu	1	0	0	0	0	9
only	1	1	1	3	1	24
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	3	3	0	9	0	99
Unclassified multiple	_1	1.	0	4	2 commendations of service for service in adapti	106
TOTAL CASES	37	. 33	22	77	25	1256

^(*) Less than 100cc per diem.

^{(/) 100} to 800cc per diem.

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TABLE XLVI

LISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND

Burns Coma on Exposure, Hemorrhage, Peritoneal Tourni-

1			severe,	profuse, after ad- mission	closure	quet
RINCIPAL WOUND:						
racranial	4	167	4	15	0	1
ravertebral	0	1	0	0	0	0
illofacial	1	1	0	0	0	0
vical	0	4	0	5	0	1
rathoracic	3	9	1	0	0	1
raco-abdominal	1	2	0	3	4	1
bined intra-abdomina	al 0	3	0	1	1	1
% intrathoracic ra-abdominal	3	8	2	29	3	7
ominal wall only	0	0	0	Э	0	0
er ext. soft tissue	0	1	0	0	0	0
only bone &	0	1	0	0	O	. 3
soft tissue er ext. soft tissue	1	1	1	1	0	3
only er ext. bone & oft tissue	4	4	1	3	0	1:19
assified, multiple	11	16	1	1	0	<u>• 5</u>
TOTAL	28	218	10	58	8	4:.2

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TABLE XLVII

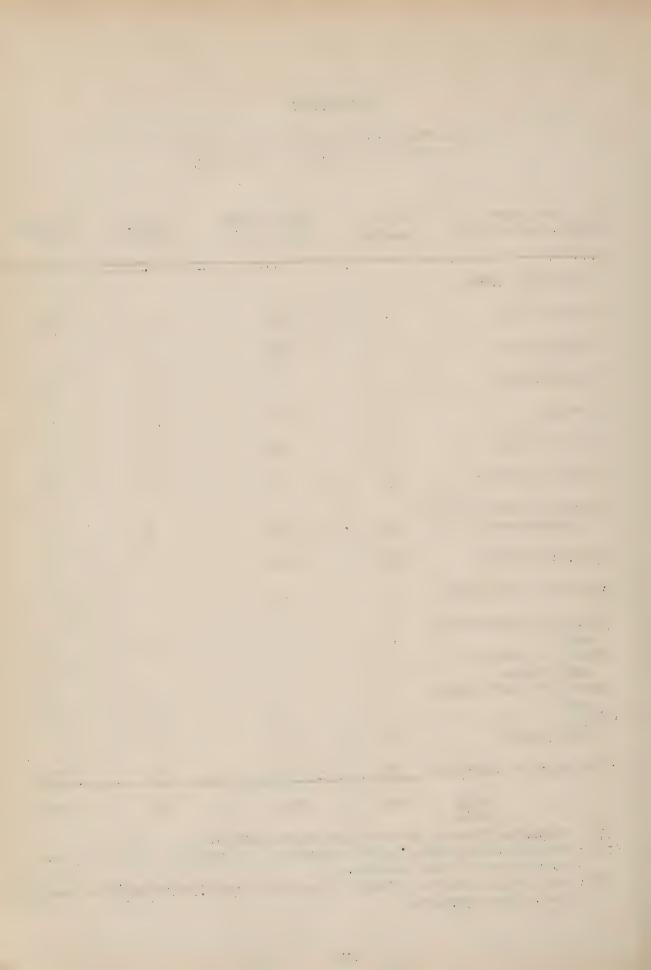
DATA RELATIVE TO DISTRIBUTION OF DELTHS IN FIELD AND EVACUATION HOSFITALS

TYPE OF HOSPITAL IN WHICH PATTENT DIED	Field Hospital	Evacuation* Hospital	Transfer (1)	Transfer (2)
FRINCIFAL WOUND:				
Intracranial	25	272	Ŀ	32
Intravortebral	2	25	0	5
Maxillofacial	0	E	0	1
Corvical	9	16	0	1
Intrathoracic	54	EL.	3	8
Thoraco-abdominal	113	99	7	2
Combined intra-abdomin & intrathoracic	nl 29	30	1	0
Intra-abdominal	215	193 .	7	3
Abdominal wall only	,	2	1	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	1	3	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	2.	8	J.	3.
Lower ext. soft tissue only	5	26	. 2	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	32	82	2	2
Unclassified, multiple	17	977	<u> </u>	10
TOTAL CASES	505	945	30	65

(*) Including figures in third and fourth columns.

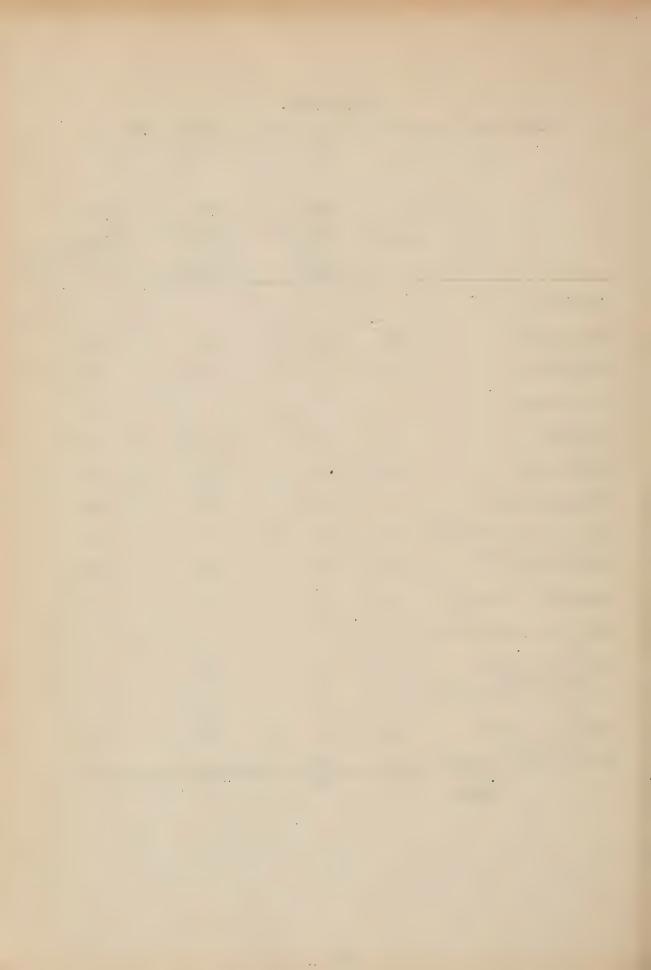
(1) Primary surgery done in field hospital, and patient died in cyacuation hospital after transfer.

(2) F-tient seen in field hospital and transferred to evacuation hospital for primary surgery.



POST MONTH' ENVIRONTANTON AS FELATED TO PUBLICIPAL COUNT

	No autopsy done	Gross reported, but no micro- scopic	Gross reported micro. not re- ported	Gross and micro, reported
PRINCIPAL VOUEE:				
Intracranial	141	48	10	98
Intravertebral	13	1	1	12
Maxillofacial	2	3	J	3
Cervical	8	9	1	7
Intrathoracic	69	34	2	33
Thoraco-abdominal	79	7ó	13	44
(or bined intra-abdomina	1 15	22	1	21
& intra-thoracic Intra-abdominal	193	130	14	71
· Abdominal wall only	2	J	0	1
Upper ext. soft tissue	3	1	0	. 0
Upper ext. bone &	6	2	0	2
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	11	5	5	10
Lower ext. bone &	60	20	10	24
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple TOTAL CASES	73 675.	14 365	4 61	349



SECTION III

CAUSES OF DEATH

Part 1

General Observations



PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Section III deals with causes of death, and is perhaps the most interesting part of the report. More time and thought have been expended in its preparation than in the preparation of any other section. Certain problems were encountered in the classification and arrangement of this material. The Adjutant General of the Fifth Army and the Adjutant General of the United States Army report battle casualty deaths as "killed in action" or "died of wounds" (the latter includes those dying of injuries incurred in action). Hospitals report deaths according to a classification of principal wounds. Generally speaking, all battle casualties who die, are said to die of wounds or injuries incurred in action. All of the cases reported in this study may be said to have died of wounds and/or injuries incurred in action against the enemy. Table LVII on page 96 classifies the cases as to region of primary trauma leading to death. This classification is comparable to those mentioned above. For the purposes of this study, however, such classifications have been deemed inadequate.

A battle casualty who suffers a laceration of the popliteal ertery may or may not loose sufficient blood to lead to severe shock, and death. If he does, the primary cause of death according to conventional reports is a wound of the posterior aspect of the knee, with laceration of the popliteal artery. For the purposes of this report, the important desideratum in such a case is that the immediate or precipitating cause of death is shock (peripheral vascular failure).

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While fully aware of the controversial nature of the subject. we have elected to include the uncorrected state of shock as an immediate or precipitating cause of death, along with other more specific. standard diagnoses. It may be contended of course, that such patients actually die of their wounds and the severity of the trauma attending them, and that the shock which is present is a syndrome reflecting a profound pathologic alteration of normal hemodynamics and is not an acceptable diagnosis. However, in this study, as stated above, each case has been classified as to primary trauma leading to death (the conventional primary or basic diagnosis), and the liberty of employing the concept of the state of shock as a "diagnosis" for the immediate or precipitating cause of death (the conventional secondary diagnosis) allows for a more complete classification of the causes of death for comparison and study. This sets in relief that important group of cases which succumbed from the gravity of their wounds in a state of uncontrolled shock. It seems that this group of cases is worthy of the special attention afforded by such a classification.

Shock was selected as the immediate cause of death in 523 cases in our series. A special study was made on this group and is presented in Section V. The criteria used in naming shock as an immediate cause of death are discussed there and are apparent in the information tabulated.

"Neural trauma and/or intracranial hemorrhage or clot" was listed as the immediate cause of death in 213 cases and is second on the list of the immediate causes of death in Table XLIX. The relative importance as lethal factors of the brain damage produced by the missile

and the damage produced by an excanding intracranial hematoma was often difficult to determine. It seemed unwise, considering the information available and our qualifications to evaluate it, to attempt to separate these cases into two groups. It may be mentioned here that only 15 cases in whom the principal wound was intracranial were listed as dying of shock, while 210 were listed as dying of neural trauma or clot. (All of the 235 cases in these two categories were listed also under the heading "Primary trauma leading to death, intracranial").

Tables L to LII deal with the twelve leading causes of death.

Nephropathies were third on the list, and their incidence was relatively constant except during the first three months of the period covered by this report. The low incidence at that time may be attributed to failure of recognition and is therefore apparent rather than real.

In the first period covered clostridial myositis was the third leading cause of death, the 35 cases comprising 6.5% of all deaths, and 0.28% of hospital battle casualty admissions. In the last period it fell to the bottom of the list, with only one death attributed to it, comprising 0.6% of the deaths studied, and only 0.01% of all battle casualties admitted to hospitals. The educational program concerning clostridial myositis and study of the problem conducted by Major Floyd Jergesen and Lt. Colonel F.A. Simeone, more complete surgery on all wounds, the more liberal use of blood, and the advent of the extensive use of penicillin were important factors in effecting this striking reduction in mortality (and the corresponding reduction in the incidence which is evident in reports to Fifth Army).

Peritonitis tended to show a slight increase in its percentage of the total battle casualty admissions and a more pronounced increase

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in its percentage of the deaths studied. There are two factors which may have contributed. First is the reduction in mortality from shock, clostridial myositis, extremity wounds (See Tables LVII & LVIII), and unclassified wounds in the course of the 17 months covered by the study. This has led to a relative increase in peritonitis deaths, deaths from intracranial wounds, and other wounds or complications, the incidence of which is at this time more or less inevitable. The second factor is the increase in the percentage of autopsies performed (See Appendix E), which probably accounts for the apparent but slight increase in the number of peritonitis deaths as compared to hospital battle casualty admissions.

The only striking variation in mortality from pneumonia is in the April-July 1944 period, in which pneumonia deaths comprised only 1.2% of the deaths studied as compared to the average of 3.4% for all four periods. It is the only one of the four periods which did not include winter months.

Attention is directed to the incidence of fat embolism. This diagnosis was not recorded except when microscopic reports indicated large amounts of fat in the pulmonary sections and the record indicated a clinical behaviour justifying the diagnosis. It may be noted (See Table LXX) that the diagnosis of fat embolism was evident in 22 additional cases in which it was listed as contributory condition rather than the immediate cause of death.

Thrombotic embolism, & tracheobronchial obstruction from aspirated vomitus, blood, or mucus, appear quite prominently in the leading causes of death. Their relative incidence showed a definite increase and the actual incidence perhaps a slight increase in spite of recognition of their importance & inauguration of prophylactic measures early in the campaign.

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TABLE XLIX

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH

SHOCK	523
NEURAL (BRAIN) TRAUMA &/OR INTRACKANTAL HEMORRHAGE OR CLOT	213
PIGMENT NEPHROPATHY	68
PERITONITIS	65
CLOSTRIDIAL MYOSITIS	51
PNEUMONIA	49
FAT EMBOLISM	27
THROMBOTIC EMBOLISM	20
SPINAL CORD TRAUMA	16
TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION, ASTIRATED VOMITUS	11
TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION, BLOOD AND MUCUS	11
CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA	8
ANESTHETIC AGENT	7
EMPYEMA THORACIS	7
INTRACRANIAL BLAST TRAUMA ALONE	5
CELLULITIS (Extra neritoneal)	4
MYOCARDIAL DECOMPENSATION	4
CORONARY OCCLUSION	3
PULMONARY BLAST TRAUMA ALONE	3
RESPIRATORY OBSTRUCTION ABOVE TRACHEA	3
ABSCESS, INTRA-ABDOMINAL	2

TABLE KLIK Cont'd

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH (Cont)

AIR EMBOLISM	2
INFARCTION OF LUNG	2
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION	2
INTRACRANIAL BLAST & OTHER TRAUMA	2
MENINGITIS, INTRACRANIAL	2
PULMONARY BLAST AND OTHER TRAUMA	2
VENTRICULAR ARREST	2
ABSCESS, INTRACRANIAL	1
INFARCTION, BRAIN & LUNG	1
MEDIASTINIAL HEMORRHAGE	1
MEDIASTINITIS	1
MENINGITIS, STINAL	1
PNEUMONITIS	1
RESPIRATORY FAILURE, CAUSE UNDETERMINED	1
SETSIS UNCLASSIFIED, ABDOMINAL	1
SETSIS UNCLASSIFIED, EXTREMITY	1
SEPTICEMIA	1
THORACO_ABDOMINAL TRAUMA, UNCLASSIFIED	1
TRANSFUSION REACTION	1
OTHER INTRA ABDOMINAL CONDITION	2
OTHER INTRACRANIAL CONDITION	1
UNDETERMINED THORACIC CONDITION	12



TABLE KLIX Cont'd

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH (Cont)

UNDETERMINED	INTRA_ABDOMINAL CONDITION	7
UNDETERMINED.	ABDOMINAL WALL CONDITION	1
UNDETERMINED	INTRACRANIAL CONDITION	1
UNDETERMINED	UNCLASSIFI ED	303*
TOTAL:		1450

^{*} See Volume Two for analytical data on this group.



THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD

TABLE L

p syllidation makestaken en versigensis systemisessessessesses verskricks data destlanden dissa dest	JAN_MAR 1944	APR.JULY	AUG_DEC	JAN_MAY	TOTAL
Shock	183	104	91	55	523
Neural trauma &/or intra- cranial hemorrhage or clo	65	66	45	36	212
Nonhronathy	9	25	26	8	68
Peritonitis	13	26	19	7	65
Clostridial myositis	35	11	74	1	51
Pneumonia	20	6	17	6	49
Fat embolism	5	Q	0	4	27
Thrombotic embolism	5	12	1	2	20
Spinal cord trauma	6 .	ı	6	3	16
Tracheo-brenchial obstruc- tion, aspirated vomitus	3	1	3	74	11
Tracheo-tronchial obstruction, blood & mucus	1	1;	3	3	11
Cerebral ischemia	2	1	2	3	8
Others in which immediate cause of death is known	28	25	2)+	9	86
Remainder in which immedicanse of death is undetermined, unclassified		101	34	14	3 03
TOTAL:	529	482	284	1 55	1450



THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS,

SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD.

TABLE LI

	JAN -MAR	APR_JULY	AUGDEC	JAN_MAY	thru
Total Cases	529	482	284	155	1450
Shock	34,6,3	40.3%	32.0%	35.5%	36.1%
Neural Trauma &/or Intra- cranial Hemorrhage or Clot	12.3	13.7	15.8	23.2	14.7
Nephropathy	1.7	5.2	9.2	5.2	4.7
Peritonitis	2.5	5.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
Clostridial Myositis	6.5	2,3	1.4	0.6	3.5
Pneumonia	2.6	1.2	6.0	3.9	3.4
Fat Embolism	0.9	1.9	3.2	2,6	1.9
Thrombotic Embolism	0.9	2,5	0.4	1.3	1.4
Soinal Cord Trauma	1.1	0.2	2.1	1.9	1.1
Tracheo-bronchial Obstruction, Aspirated Womitus	0.6	0.2	1.1	2.6	0.8
Tracheo-bronchial Obstraction Blood & Marus	(.2	٥,8	1.1	1.9	0.8
Gerebenl Vschemia	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.6
TOPAL	614. 3%	73.0%	70.7%	85:1%	73.5%



TABLE LII

THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS, SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL BATTLE CASUALTY ADMISSIONS* BY PERIODS

	JAN_MAR 1944	APR_JUL 1944	AUG_DEC	JAN_MAY	AN 44 thru AY 45
Shock	1.38%	.08%	0.676%	0.750%	.960%
Neural Trauma &/or Intra- cranial Hemorrhage or Clot	.49	• 35	0.334	0.490	390
Peritonitis	0.068	.126	0.193	0.110	.125
Clostridial Myositis	0.280	0.055	0.030	0.010	0.094
Pneumonia	C.160	0.030	0.126	0.080	0.090
Fat Embolism	0040	0.040	0.067	0.050	0.050
Thrombotic Embolism	0.040	0.060	0.010	0.030	0.040
Spinal Cord Trauma	1.050	0.005	0.050	0,0,40 (0.030
Tracheo-bronchial Obstruction, Aspirated Vonitus	0.020	0.005	0.020	0.050	0.020
Tracheo-bronchial Obstruction, Blood & Musus	0.010	0.020	0.020	0.040	0.020
Cerebral Ischemia	0.020	0.005	0.015	0.040	0.015

^{*}Corrected to allow for the percentage of hospital battle casualty deaths
not studied in each period. See Appendix.



TABLE LIII

REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD

	JAN_MAR 1944	APR-JUL 1944	AUG_DEC 1944	JAN_MAY 1945	TOTAL
Shock *	183	105	9.3	55	523
Intracranial	73	71	48	42	234
Thoracic	45	45	47	21	158
Abdominopelvic	30	59	47	18	154
Extremity	32	g	3	2	45
Spinal	6	1	9	3	19
Miscellaneous (general)	* 5	3	3	0	11
Cervical	1	1	0	O	2
Maxillofacial	C	ı	С	0	1
Undetermined, unclassifi	ed 154	101	34	14	303
TOTAL	529	482	284	155	1450

^{*}Generalized conditions involving more than one region



TAPLE LIV

REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD

	JAN_MAR 1944	APR JUL 1944	AUG. DEC	JAN_1/AY 1945	TOTAL
Shock*	34.6	30°C%	32.76	35.5%	36.1%
Intracranial	13.7	14.7	16.9	27.1	16,1
Thoracic	8.4	0.11	16.5	13.6	110:9
Abdominopelvic	5.6	12.3	16.5	11.6	10.6
Extremity	6.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	3.1
Spinal	1.1	0.2	3.2	1.9	1.3
Miscellaneous (general)*	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8
Corvical	0.6	0 = 2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maxillofacial	0 0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Undetermined, unclassifi	ed 29.1	21.0	12.0	9.0	20.9
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

^{*} Generalized conditions involving more than one region.



REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND COMPARED WITH REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH

	Region of principal wound	Percentage of cases studied	Regions of of cause death	Percentage of cases studied
Abdominal	5.43	37.5%	154	10.6%
Intracranial	297	20.5	234	16.1
Thoracic	277	19.1	158	10.9
Extremity	15 9	11.0	45	3.1
Intravertebral	27	1.8	19	1.3
Cervical	25	1.7	2	0.1
Mexillofacial	õ	0.5	1	0.1
Unclassified	*******	7.9	303 +	20.9
General X			11	0.8
Shock			523	36.1
TOTAL	1450 Cases	1.00%	1450 Cases	100%

^{*} Multiple wounds.

⁴ Cause of death undetermined.

x More than one region involved by cause of death, excluding shock.



REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND (1)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Abdom-	Cor- vical	Extremity	Intra- cranial	Maxillo- facial
PRINCIPAL WOUND					
Intracranial	2	0	3	221	O
Intravertebral	0	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0
Cervical	1	2	0	14	0
Intrathoracic	3	0	1	3	0
Thoraco-abdominal	25	0	0	1	1
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic	. 14	0	O	1	0
Intra-abdominal	8 9	0	7	0	0
Abdominal wall only	1	0	0	С	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	1	0	0	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	1	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue only	5	0	8	0	0
Lower ext. bone & soft tissue	8	0	22	1	0
Unclassified, multiple	5	Ú	3	3	0
TOTAL	154	2	45	234	1

Continued on next page

REGION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND (2)

CAUCE OF DEATH	Spinal	Thoracic	General*	Shock	Undetermined, unclassified
PRINCIPAL WOUND					
Intracranial	1	15	U	15	40
Intravertobral	16	14	0	4	3
Maxillofacial	0	3	0	1	Ħ
Cervical	0	14	0	11	3
Intrathoracic	0	37	1	70	23
Thoraco-abdominal	0	20	1	118	46
Combined intra-abdominal	. 0	7	1	25	11
& intrathoracic Intra-abdominal	0	39	14	178	91
Abdominal wall only	0	1	О	0	1
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	2	1
Unper ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	1	3	5
Lower ext. soft tissue	1	3	1	9	4
only Lower ext. bone &	0	15	2	41	25
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple	1	10	0	46	46
TOTAL	19	158	11	523	303

^{*}Involving more than one region: a miscellaneous group, excluding shock.



TABLE LYII

REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH

NUMBER OF CASES BY PERIOD

	JAN_MAR lohl	APR.JUL 1944	AUGDEC	JAN_MAY 1945	TOTAL
Frimary Trauma					
Abdominopelvic	124	131	80	33	368
Intracranial	97	81	57	46	281
Thoraco-abdominal	6ãe	714	43	23	202
Extremity	83	58	28	9	178
Unclassified, multiple	83	55	25	12	175
Thoracic	7+7+	49	30	11	134
Combined thoracic & abdominal	18	17	10	8	53
Cervical	8	10	2	6	26
Spinel	7	4	. 8	6	25
Maxillofacial	1	3	1	1	6
Undetermined *	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	529	482	2874	155	1450

^{*}Record inadequate in description of wounds.

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REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERIOD

	JAN_MAR 1944	APR-JUL 1944	AUG_DEC 1944	JAN_MAY 1945	TOTAL
Primary Trauma					
Abdominopelvic	23.5%	27.2%	28,2%	21.3%	25.4%
Intracranial	18.3	16.8	20.1	29.7	19.4
Thoraco-abdominal	11.7	15.3	15.1	14.8	13.9
Extremity	15.7	12.0	9.9	5.8	12.3
Unclassified, multiple	15.7	11.4	8,8	7-7	12.1
Thoracic	8.3	10.2	10.5	7.1	9.2
Combined thoracic & abdominal	3.4	3.6	3.5	5.2	3.7
Cervical	1.5	2.1	•7	3.9	1.8
Sninal	1.3	. 8	2.8	3.9	1.7
Maxillofacial	. 2	.6	• 14	• 6	• 7+
Undetermined	·]†	•0	•0	• C	.1
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH AS RELATED TO PRINCIPAL WOUND

REGION	Principal Wound, No. of Cases	Primary Trauma, No. of Cases
Abdominopelvic	41.1	368
Combined intra-abdominal & intra-thor	acic 59	53
Thoraco-abdominal	212	202
Thoracic	138	134
Cervical	25	26
Extremity	1.59	178
Intracranial	297	281
Maxillofacial	8	6
Intravertebral	27	25
Unclassified, multiple	114	2.77
TOTAL:	1450	1450

TABLE LX

REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND (1)

and the same of a state for all all the same of the sa	Abdomino- pelvic		Combined thoracic & abdo- minal		Intra- cranial	
PRINCIPAL WOUND						
Intracranial	1	0	0	. 4	276	0
Intravertebral	0	10	0	0	0	0
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cervical	0	24	0	0	0	0
Intrathoracic	0	1	0	2	0	0
Thoraco-abdominal	2	0	0	0	0	0
Combined intra-abdomina	1 0	0	5 1	0	1	0
& intrathoracic Intra-abdominal	363	0	0	10	0	0
Abdominal wall only	1	0	0	0	C	0
Upper ext. soft tissue only	0	0	0	4	0	0
Upper ext. bone & soft tissue	0	0	0	9	0	0
Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	30	0	0
only Lower ext. bone &	0	0	2	110	0	0
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple_	1	1	0	9	4	0
COTAL	358	26	53	178	281	6

Continued on next page

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TABLE LX Cont'd

REGION OF PRIMARY TRAUMA LEADING TO DEATH AS RELATED TO REGION OF PRINCIPAL WOUND (2)

PRIMARY TRAUMA	Spinal	Thoracic			Undetermined, no information
PRINCIPAL WOUND					
Intracranial	0	0	0	16	0
Intravertebral	25	0	0	5	Ç
Maxillofacial	0	0	0	2	. 0
Cervical	0	0	0	1	0
Intrathoracic	0	123	1	11	0
Thoraco-abdominal	0	2	200	g	0
Combined intra-abdomir	nal O	0	0	7	0
& intrathoracic Intra-abdominal	0	1	1	33	0
Abdominal wall only	0	0	0	2	0
Upper ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	0	0
only Upper ext. bone &	0	0	0	1	0
soft tissue Lower ext. soft tissue	0	0	0	1	0
Lower ext. bone &	0	0	0	2	0
soft tissue Unclassified, multiple	0	8	0	89	2
TOTAL	25	134	202	175	2

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REMARKS

The Tables which follow deal with the total reported incidence of immediate and contributing causes of death. In this report, they are the best source of information regarding the incidence of any one condition. All of the figures in the left hand column under "Immediate Cause of Death" represent evident or confirmed incidence. The figures in the middle column represent both evident and suspected evidence but in every instance they are separated and properly identified by the index column. The same applies to the total figures in the right hand column.

We believe the figures are lower than the actual incidence inasmuch as they represent only the reported incidence, knowing that at
times the records are not complete. The incidence figures on shock are
perhaps nearer the actual than most of the other figures, because
many indications of the presence of shock may be found in the record
when it is present.

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TABLE LXI

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF SHOCK IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (1)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
SHOCK Cardiorespiratory embar- rassment plus trauma & hemorrhage	1 ⁄₊7	135	282
SHOCK Cardioresp. embarrassment plus trauma & hemorrhage plus con- tamination or sepsis	72	58	130
SHOCK Contamination or sepsis plus trauma & hemorrhage	120	186	306
SHOCK Trauma & homorrhage	182	370	552
SHOCK Type undetermined	2	1	3
TOT:L	523	750	1273

Continued next page.

^{*}Probably somewhat lover than the actual incidence.



TABLE LXI Cont'd

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF SHOCK IN 1450 U.S. BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (2)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
SHOCK Corrected by therapy	0	339	339
SHOCK Suspected, not proven	0	76	76
SHOCK Successful correction doubtful	0	207	207
SHOCK Uncorrected	523	128	651
TOTAL	523	750	1273
Shock death suspected	0	128	128

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

...

...

TABLE LXII

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF INTRACRANIAL COMDITIONS IN 1450 U. S. BITTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported * Incidence
Abscess	1	10	11
Blast trauma, evident	7	17	24
Blast trauma, suspected	0	29	29
Corebral death suspected	0	57	57
Encephalomalacia	0	60	60
Fungus, cerebral, septic	0	2	2
Hygroma	0	4	4
Ischemia	8	14.	22
Meningitis	2	7	9
Trauma and/or hemorrhage, evident unclassified /	213	155	368
Intracranial trauma, unclassified suspected	0	16	16
Other intracranial condition	1	0	1
Undetermined intracranial condition	1 .	0	1

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

[/]As distinguished from blast trauma.



TABLE LXIII

TOTAL REPORTED* L'CIDENCE OF MINILLOFACIAL CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Haxillofacial trauma	0	182	182
Maxillofacial homoprhage	0	9	9
Respiratory obstruction due to plugging of airway	1	2	3
Respiratory obstruction due to edema or hemorrhage	0	2	2
Maxillofacial sepsis	0	4	4

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.



MIBLE LKIV

TOTAL REPORTED * INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Remorted* Incidence
Cervical trauma	0	108	108
Cervical hemorrhage	0	27	27
Laceration, fatal, carotid, or subclavian artery	0	T time are	7†
Respiratory obstruction due to edema or hematoma	2	10	12
Respiratory obstruction due to plugging of airway	0	9	9
Cervical sepsis	0	3	3

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

^{**}Immediate cause of death, listed as shock.



TABLE LXV

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF INTRAVERTUPRAL CONDITIONS
IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Intravertebral trauma	16	88	104
Hematomyelia	0	19	19
Hemorrhage	0	13	13
Meningitis	1	1	2
Transection of cord, complete	0	24**	24
Transection of cord, partial	0	11**	11

^{*}Probably somewhat lower that the actual incidence.

^{***}Includes cases from those in whom the immediate cause of death
was intravertebral trauma.



TABLE LXVI

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF EXTRIPTITY CONDITIONS
IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DIATES

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Extremity trauma, unclassified	0	669	669
Clostridial myositis of extremity, evident	44*	<i>?</i> **	52
Clostridial myositis of extremity, suspected	0	28**	28
Crushing trauma	0	3	3
Extremity hemorrhage	0	142	142
Extremity sepsis (not clostridial)	0	53	53
Extremity sepsis, unclassified	1	0	1
Frostbite or immersion syndrome	0	8	8

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

^{**} Also included in table on Clostridial Infections.



TIPLE LIVIE TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF THORACIC CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (1)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Renorted* Incidence
Thoracic trauma, unclassified	. 0	176	176
Thoraco-abdominal trauma	1	14	1 5
Combined intra-abdominal & intra thoracic trauma	0	λ _‡	14
Atelectasis, severe	0	33	33
Atelectasis, slight or moderat	е С	71	71
Blast trauma, evident	5	84	89
Blast trauma, suspected	. 0	77	77
Bronchial fistula, evident	0	21	21
Bronchial fistula, suspected	0	5	5
Cardiac trauma, evident	2**	31	33
Cardiac trauma, suspected	0	29	29
Continuing intrapleural hemographe	C	8	В
Coronary occlusion	3	0	3
Crushing trauma, evident	0	5	5
Crushing trauma, suspected	0	1	1
Dilatation of heart, severe	. 0	23	28
Dilatation of heart, slight or moderate	0	61	61

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

^{**}Also included with coronary occlusions.

.

TABLE LYVII Contid

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF THORACIC CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (2)

Secretary designation of companions are proposed asserted "Secretary designation control of secretary of secr	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Remorted* Incidence
Impyema, mild or moderate	0	17	17
Emoyema, severe	7	6	13
Emmyema, suspected	0	12	12
External hemorrhage from ches wall	t 0	2	2
Fat embolism pulmonary, eviden	nt 27**	20	49
Fat embolism pulmonary, suspe	cted 0	65	65
Hemonneumothorax, evident	0	347	347
Hemonneumothorax, suspected	0	61	61
Hydrothorax, severe	0	9	9
Hydrothorax, slight or modera	te O	77	77
Infarction of lung	3**	6**	9
Intrapulmonary hemorrhage, mild or moderato	()	192	192
Intrapulmenery hemorrhage, severe	0	68	68 .
Intrapulmonary hemorrhage, suspected	С	36	36
Lung abscess	O	77)4	14
Mediastinal edema	0	5	5
Mediastipal emphysema	17	16	16

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the autual incidence.

^{**}Also included in table on Embolism, Thrombosis, and Inferction.

TABLE LWII Cont'd

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF THORACIC CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (3)

Anthologyahdronnander desende och millionsspaller pipter, Anthologies Antality Sie Printenseglikspiellungs opgiv, mas akspellung	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Mediastinal hemorrhage	1	29	3 0
Mediastinitis	1	4	5
Myocardial decompensation, evident	7	112	116
Myocardial decompensation, suspected	0	211	211
Other thoracic conditions	0	14	14
Pleural contamination from abdomen, evident	0	22	22
Pneumonia, mild or moderate	0	100	100
Pneumonia, severe	49	22	71
Pneumonia, suspected	O	28	28
Presument this	1	J)t	15
Premuotherax without hemothera	ex O	5	5
Pulmonary edema, severe	0	20,14	204
Pulmonary edema, slight or moderate	0	145	145
Purulent bronchitis	0	35	35
Subpleural emphysema	O	5	5
Tension pneumothorax, evident	C	18	18

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence

^{**}Does not include the 3 cases of coronary occlusion

TABLE LXVII Contid

TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENCE OF THORACIC CONDITIONS
IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (4)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Tension pneumothorax, suspected	·	7	7
Thrombotic embolism pulmonary, evident	20 **].4 **	34
Thrombotic embolism, pulmonary, suspected	0	17**	17
Tracheo-bronchial obstruction, aspirated vomitus	11	21	32
Tracheo-bronchial obstruction, blood and mucus	11	103	114
Tracheo-bronchial obstruction, suspected	0	25	25
Unrepaired wound of diaphragm	0	26	26
Ventribular arrest	2	0	2
Undetermined thoracic condition	12	0	12

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence

^{**} Also included in table on embolism, thrombosis, and infarction.



TABLE LXVIII

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF ABDOMINAL CONDITIONS
IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (1)

C	mmediate ause of eath	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Abdominopelvic trauma	0	147	147
Combined intra-abdominal & intrathoracic trauma	Ú	4	4
Thoraco-abdominal trauma	0	14	14
Abscess, extraperitoneal	0	12	12
Abscess, intraperitoneal	2,	15	17
Adrenal hemorrhage	0	15	15
Adrenal trauma	()	8	8
Adynamic ileus, mild or moderat	;e 0	36	36
Adynamic ileus, severe	0	42	42
Adynamic ileus, suspected	0	1	1
Blast trauma, evident	0	26	26
Blast trauma, suspected	0	20	20
Cellulitis etc, mural & extra- neritoneal	7	20	24
Clostridial myositis of trunk (abdominal), evident	7**)†***	11
Clostridial myositis of trunk (abdominal), suspected	\cap	10**	10

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

^{**}Also reported in table on Clostridial Myositis.

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TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF ABDOMINAL CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (2)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Contamination from hollow vis	cus 0	467	467
Crushing trauma, evident	0	6	6
Crushing trauma, suspected	. 0	6	6
Evisceration, postoperative	C	7	7
Evisceration, preoperative	0	78	7 8
Evisceration, postoperative & preoperative	0	2	2
Gangrene of bowel, advanced	0	9	9
Gangrene of bowel, early	9	13	13
Gastric dilatation	O	38	38
nemorrhage, primary	(·	499	499
Hemorrhage, recurrent or delayed	(,	26	26
Hepatic degeneration, toxic	C	7 5	7 5
Hepatitis, epidemic, evident	С	7	7
Hepatitis, epidemic, suspecte	ed (24	4
Hepatitis, septic, secondary to trauma, evident	Ö	18	18
Hepatitis, septic, secondary to trauma, suspected	΄()	18	18
Inflammation of G-I tract	0	7	7
Intestinal obstruction (mechanical) mild or moderate	• 0	8	8

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

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TIBLE LXVIII Cont'd

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF ABDOMINAL CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (3)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Intestinal obstruction. (mechanical) severe	2	6	6
Intestinal obstruction, (mechanical) suspected	()	3	3
Leaking suture line	0	8	8
Nephropathy, pigment, evident	68	31	99
Nephropathy, pigment, suspect	eđ C	8	8
Nephropathy, toxic, degenerati	ve (26	26
Operative wound infection	C.	17	17
Other abdominal condition	2	23	25 .
Pancreatic hemorrhage	(1	6	6
Pancreatic trauma	(.	25	25
Peritonitis, mild or mod.	0	92	02
Peritonitis, severe	65	ħа	113
Peritonitis, suspected	Ç.	63	63
Renal sensis (parenchymal)	С	5	5
Renal frauma, evident	(·	127	127
Renal trauma, suspected	(11	11
Sensis, abdominal, unclassifie	ed 1	(.	1
Splenic degeneration, toxic	0	28	28
Splenomegaly	(•	31	31
Unrepaired wound of hollow Viscus**	(33	33

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

^{**} Recorded only for patients who had intra-peritoneal surgery. Page 115

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TABLE LXVIII Cont'd

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF ABDOMINAL CONDITIONS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS (4)

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Remorted* Incidence
Ureter traumatized or tied, evident	0	12	12
Ureter traumatized or tied, suspected	Ç	3	3
Urinary tract seosis	0	11	11
Undetermined abdominal wall condition	1	0	1
Undetermined intra-abdominal condition	. <u>)</u>	. 0	14
Undetermined: contamination and/or hemorrhage suspected	O	86	86

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.

Age Comment

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TABLE LXIX

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF CLOSTRICIAL MYOSITIS OR CEREBRITIS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Clostridial myositis of extremity evident	46	8	54
Clostridial myositis of extremity suspected	0	28	28
Clostridial myositis or cerebritis of head, neck, or trunk evident	of 5	4	9
Clostridial myositis or cerebritis of head, neck, or trunk suspected	of <u>0</u>	10	10
TOTAL	51	50	101

^{*}Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.



TIBLE LXX

TOTAL REPORTED* INCIDENCE OF EMBOLISM, INFARCTION, AND THROMBOSIS IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Sause of Death	Contributory or Associated Condition	Total Reported* Incidence
Embolism, air, evident	2	2	14
Embolism, air, suspected	C	12	12
Embolism, fat, evident	27	22	49 .
Embolism, fat, suspected	C	65	65
Embolism, thrombotic, evident	S(,	14	34
Embolism, thrombotic, suspected	ed O	17	17
Embolism, thrombotic, and infarction	0	5	5
Infarction alone	3	13	16
Infarction and thrombosis	0	.9	9
Thrombosis alone, evident	0	35	3 5
Thrombosis alone, suspected	C	3	3

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.



TABLE LXXI

TOTAL REPORTED*INCIDETICE OF MISCELLANEOUS DATA
IN 1450 BATTLE CASUALTY DEATHS

	Immediate Cause of Death	Contributed or Associated	Total Reported* Incidence
Anaphylaxis, suspected	0	2	2
Anemia, refractory or severe	0	13	13
Anesthetic agent, cause of death	h 7	0	7
Anesthetic agent, suspected	0	25	25
Blast death, suspected	0	29	29
Jaundice	0 .	24	24
Mulnutrition, severe	0	10	10
Morphine poisoning, cause of death	0 .	0	0
Morphine poisoning, suspected	. 0	4	4
Other contributory conditions	0 .	2	2
Sopticema (excluding clostridial) 1	1	2
Transfusion reaction severe	1	6	7
Respiratory failure cause undetermined	1	. 0	1
Undetermined unclassified	303	0	303

^{*} Probably somewhat lower than the actual incidence.



DUE TWO WEEKS FROM LAST DATE



GPO 809679

